Stock Rise Merely Washes Out Summer Slump

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

CANADIAN MINING NEWS DEPARTMENT ON PAGE 14

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The Nation's Business

Parley Results, Even if Small, Will be Welcome

Last Big Conference?

Expensive Boards and Secretariats Not Desired by Dominions

Even Minimum Results Will Have Their Value

AT THIS stage, attempting to assess the net results of the Ottawa Conference is utterly futile. The Conference has disappointed the super-optimists and the sceptics alike. It has laid down principles which are clearly apparent in the somewhat minimum results that now promise to be achieved and it has hatched from an assortment of eggs a nest of tariff broodlings that will, in some cases, never attain maturity and will in other cases become prize show-birds.

Many people looked forward to the conference with great expectations and little thought. When problems began to show themselves they were brand new problems to the people who had not pondered long and deeply upon the complexities of Empire development. But these problems have always existed, and had they not existed there would have been no need at all for this conference to be held. Daily, various newspapers have played up in eight-column streamer headlines, knotty puzzles that were the very reason for the conference being called and that were not new obstacles, come to light only when the statesmen of the Empire foregathered.

* * *

THIS much may well be said; that the minimum possible results of the Ottawa conference will be worth-while contributions to the Empire as a whole and to the prosperity of the nations concerned, and if some of the remaining creases can be ironed out before the steamship whistle has sounded for the last delegate to climb aboard for his homeward journey the results will be remarkable indeed.

The Empire and the world at large are better off for the Ottawa conference. From now on, the task of the Empire countries will be to build upon the foundation that has been laid.

There will not be a brand new orientation of the trade of the world, dating from the movement when the last of the present agreements has been ratified in the various parliaments, but there will be an increase upon the present volume of Empire trade and if that increase is only modest it will still be gratifying, for a sorely distressed world must be content with slow recovery and be happy that it is at least recovery.

* * *

No Further Need For Big Conferences

IF OTTAWA has seen the last of the Imperial Economic Conference on this grandiose scale the Empire will be no worse off. It has been a valuable and necessary Congress of Commonwealth countries but the Empire would probably break up under the strain of a succession of similar conferences. If the Empire can survive this conference it can survive anything—except another conference like it.

The principles of Empire economic development have been established; only a modest start has been made in translating those principles into trade-building agreements but it will not be necessary to bring all the king's men into plenary session again to carry on the work that has been started.

This conference set out to discuss and settle a multitude of economic questions involving tariffs, communications, research, publicity, money, exchange, etc. In regard to most of the questions it achieved little by way of positive results but it accomplished, none the less, useful negative results in throwing into the discard a host of theoretical notions, such as a bureaucratic Empire secretariat, a common currency for the Empire, restoration of the price of silver by legislation, etc.

* * *

THE big job of the conference was to start the various countries off with a new set of bilateral trade treaties. There are many countries in the Empire and one does not need to have a complete grasp of the principles of permutations and combinations to know that between those countries several-score trade treaties are theoretically possible and practically necessary. In a period of four weeks no such group of treaties

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RISE IN STOCKS REBOUND FROM PANIC LEVELS

New Confidence Releases Buying Power But Breakers May be Ahead

BRITISHERS WARN

Point Out Grave International Problems Still to be Solved—Sellers Market in Textiles

Stock market excitement has continued into its sixth week, and apparently is drawing more and more participation from the general public. Started on British capital seeking higher returns after the institution of the great British conversion campaign and fed by United States funds drawn from hiding in anticipation of business improvement as a result of the immense sums of money being placed at the credit of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the United States Government, the buying movement is displaying a vitality which has had a very important effect on public sentiment. So far it has made little increase in brokerage loans and is the stronger for that.

Granted that such a prolonged upward movement is likely to be broken by reactions from profit-taking, short selling and untoward public events, it has significance in many eyes nevertheless as marking the extreme bottom of the major depression which the world has been travelling through for three years. They have faith that the present economic order has immense powers of recuperation, and the excited bidding upward of cotton, wheat and other commodities may be a little rash in some instances, but it is the first fruits of the new outlook.

Britishers Advise Caution

Britishers at Ottawa in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference are inclined to view the latest stock market excitement as premature and ill-advised until the international situation clears up somewhat. They point out that most of the major international problems are still unsolved, that Germany apparently never intends to resume payment of reparations, that other European nations are resigned to that fact, that debts to the United States Government by European governments have become impossible of payment because of the great decline in commodity prices and because of the high tariff policy which prevents these nations establishing favorable balances with the United States in order to meet interest and principal on loans.

On the other hand, brokers, investment bankers and financial men who draw their present opinions from consideration of what happened in past recoveries from financial depressions, point out that in 1894 stocks turned up four months in advance of business and that in 1896, 1903 and 1907 the lag in business was from one to two months. Later depressions have shown a similar phenomenon.

With United States Steel unfilled orders at the lowest point in its history, and with operations touching 13.5 per cent of capacity it needs a great deal of faith to continue buying stocks for the rise five weeks after the upward movement began. Operations of that company have been considered so long an index of what business is doing or is going to do that the continued drop in the face of improving sentiment causes some disquiet. It is true that scrap steel prices have advanced and this has been given considerable attention by those who are looking for the turn in steel affairs; it is true

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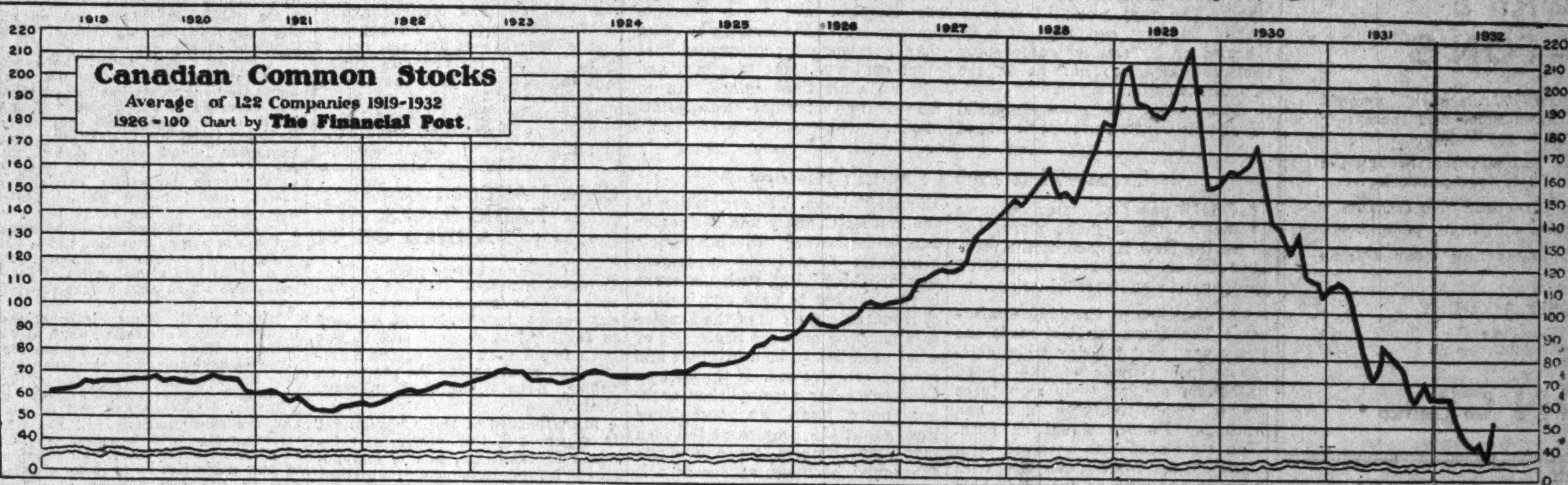
"Depression Being Over"

Extract from post-card order received this week from a Toronto news stand:

"Owing to the depression being over we need more copies of The Financial Post each week. Please add more copies to our weekly order."

Canadian Stock Market Rise Puts Index Back to Early Spring Level



While the recent upswing in prices in the New York stock market has represented a 75 per cent increase from the lows in the industrial averages, over 100 per cent in the railroads and nearly 100 per cent in the public utilities, the rise has been more modest in Canada. Canadian industrials have risen 40 per cent from the early June lows; public utilities, 40 per cent; and 122 Canadian common stocks, including stocks of companies located abroad, just under 40 per cent.

Both the New York and Canadian stock averages have gotten back to where they were at the end of March; in other words, the present rise has so far merely erased the losses of the summer

MONT. POWER STRENGTHENS ITS POSITION

Power Output Holding While Gas Sales Higher

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operating position of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. has been well maintained this year to date, while the financial position has undergone further strengthening in the past few weeks.

Output of electrical energy for the current year is understood to be on about the same basis as for the corresponding period a year ago. No information is available on sales and in this connection it is to be expected that the volume is off in sympathy with the general decline in industrial and commercial activities on the Island of Montreal.

What loss may have been suffered on the industrial and commercial loads has been offset partially through the expansion of population and growing needs for electrical services in the territory supplied by the company. Over the past eighteen months, Montreal Power has greatly widened its field of usefulness and now supplies, directly or indirectly, nearly all the municipalities on the Island of Montreal, while it has also extended its services along the south shore of the St. Lawrence River.

One of the largest of the municipal systems acquired by Montreal Power of late is that of Verdun. Formerly the company had sold power in blocks to the municipality, but in the latter part of 1931 the distribution system was acquired at a cost of $300,000.

Economic Distribution

Another favorable feature of the power operations this year has been the more economic distribution of electrical energy. Large sums of money have been spent by Montreal Power in the last two years in building up and extending its distribution system on the Island. To this end the company has extended the Vallee, Atwater and Beaumont sub-stations, adding about 135,000 kw. to existing capacity. In addition a new substation of 30,000 kw. capacity was constructed in Montreal East. A large sum was spent on a steel tower transmission line from Cedars via Beauharnois to Atwater sub-station. This line will carry the new power supply from Beauharnois, deliveries of which commence this October.

These new developments in the power department have brought about increased efficiency and lowered operating costs.

One of the bright spots in operations this year is the increased gas sales. A number of new territories have been opened up by the company and the distribution of gas from its subsidiary's (Montreal Coke) plant is reported to be ahead of last year. No details are available on the sale of various by-products produced by the coke plant. The La Salle plant has a substantial production, in addition to gas, of coke, ammonium sulphate, sulphur, tar and benzol.

No information is forthcoming at

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

British Reluctance To Put Empire First Amazes Dominions

Statesmanship is Certain to Save Conference, But Little Beyond Minimum Results is Present Outlook at Ottawa

BACKGROUND OF SOVIET TRADE SNARL

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA.—Another barrage of propaganda featured British week-end papers over the week-end. Obviously inspired from Ottawa, the articles were highly critical and in some cases abusive of Mr. Bennett and other Dominions' prime ministers, who were accused of threatening the success of the Imperial Economic Conference and indeed the future of the whole British Empire by their adamant selfishness and failure to see Imperial problems in an Imperial light.

Following the exposure in The Financial Post last week of the British propaganda machine that is working at Ottawa, gentle hints were offered to the individuals chiefly in charge and they were told that they had not only failed to sense Canadian psychology but that they were doing no good to Imperial relations. It was too late to do much about the British week-end press but the furious attempts to make it appear that Canada and the other Dominions have blocked progress at Ottawa will no doubt abate for a while.

British Position Astounds Ottawa

The revelation that the British delegation was unwilling to come through with its promised preferences on the meats of the Dominions cast a heavy shroud of gloom over Ottawa during the whole of the past week and confounded the propagandists. Just a few days before it was Mr. Bennett who was accused in the British press of being the tool of interests who cared not a whit for Empire solidarity. But Canada's prime minister surprised the conference by the generosity of the concessions he offered on behalf of Canada. They paved the way for a trade agreement between this country and the United Kingdom. Practically all of the other Dominions had already come to tentative agreements with the British.

But this week a large part of the earlier good work of the conference was threatened with being laid in the ashpile, because word had come from London that the time was not yet opportune for taxing food, although it might be done later when prices had risen naturally from present low levels, and that nothing must be done to endanger the huge trade Britain is now doing with Russia—largely on credit, or with the Argentine.

Psychological Aftermath of Conference

Ottawa was somewhat shocked by the reported spectacle of a British prime minister on the telephone to Moscow virtually getting permission from the Bolshevik dictators to make a deal with Empire countries. Actually what the British have been trying to do is to revise their trade agreement with Russia to permit a deal being made with the Dominions, but the reluctance of the British to put Empire trade ahead of Russian and Argentine trade has astounded and disappointed the Dominions.

There has been some speculation as to what the psychological effect of the conference sessions will be. The "vague ties of fading sentiment" that hold the Empire together have been subjected to some strenuous shocks during the Ottawa sessions and the latest impasse has been the most serious blow of all. There seems little doubt that Canadian and other Dominion visitors to Ottawa have lost much of the colonial inferiority complex that some folks have always delighted in possessing. The "more-British-than-the-British-themselves" sentiment has been given a setback by the realization that, in this economic world, political ties cannot oust business sense.

Some Useful Results Certain to Come

Absolute failure of the conference was still regarded in mid-week as unthinkable, but expectations as to results were less optimistic than they were one month ago or one week ago. Minimum results were looked for but there was a disposition to feel that even minimum results would mark the beginning of a new period in Imperial trade development by progressive treaty negotiation.

And in retrospect, even minimum results may look large.

Deadlock Reached

The conference, after sailing a week in comparatively smooth waters, has now reached a position of temporary deadlock. While at the time of writing the visibility about the outcome remains low, the hopes of a week ago were not entirely gone.

During the last week there were hammered out, by intermittent discussions and negotiations between British and Canadian ministers, the rough drafts of a trade agreement, which seemed to be mutually profitable and which could be made to fit into a comprehensive Imperial economic arrangement. The British secured a substantial advance upon the original tariff concessions offered by Canada. They counted more valuable than the actual reductions in tariff rates the acceptance by the dominions of the principle of a competitive tariff on British imports. They felt confident that if the hearings of the Dominion tariff boards, which are to determine the tariff rates against British imports by this competitive yardstick were conducted in a fair and judicial manner, the result would be decisions giving British manufacturers of woollens, cottons and other commodities a larger share of the Canadian and other dominions' markets and they also felt that the acceptance of the principle by protectionist countries like Canada and Australia would be a very valuable precedent for the coming world conference and that other countries might be induced to follow it.

Boggle at Meat Tariffs

On their side they were prepared to concede most of the Dominion's demands for preferential privileges in the British markets. They agreed to the Canadian Government's request for a preference of six cents per bushel on wheat. They guaranteed the continuance of the existing preferences in the British tariff and enlarged their scope to cover certain base metals and other commodities. They also expressed their willingness to do something about meats but stuck out for a plan of what is styled "quantitative regulation" instead of tariff preferences. They are quite agreeable to arrange this quantitative restriction on mutton and lamb and also for bacon and ham but in the case of the latter foods they want to await the report of a Royal Commission which is investigating the possibilities of the hog industry in Britain, a reservation to which the Dominions offer no serious objection.

But they boggle at the idea of taking any steps to restrict the imports of South American beef, mainly because they have enormous capital investments in Argentina and do not want to damage them by impairing the prosperity of that country. But the Australians and New Zealanders are adamant that Britain must do something about chilled beef in order to give them a preferred position against their Argentine competitors; at present their export trade in beef is not very large but they want to expand it. Their present ministers have, during recent election campaigns, all given pledges that they will work for a preference on beef and they do not want to go home without it. Indeed they are at present taking the stand that unless a preference on beef is conceded by Britain they will not sign any trade agreements, and the British have shown so far no disposition to yield.

Incidentally the Antipodean do-

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Highlights of the Week

Rebound from Panic

Study of stock market averages shows that the rise in the stock market has so far merely erased the declines of the summer panic. Prices are about at March levels, which were considered low. British viewpoint is that "boom" will collapse; American viewpoint much more confident. Page 1. See also chart on page 1.

Money for Homes

Uncle Sam has appropriated $150,000,000 for home building credits but in Canada shortage of mortgage money continues. Some people see remedy in establishment of building and loan associations on American plan. A discussion of the proposal. Page 8.

Investment News

Every page has news for investors but attention is directed to articles on Canadian Marconi, page 1; Montreal Power, page 1; Walker's, page 4; Eldorado, page 14; Maritime Telephone, page 4; Canadian Canners, page 1.

Mixed Farming

The Western farmer is told that he should go in for mixed farming for the sake of his future prosperity. But there are some important considerations not to be forgotten. R. D. Colquette, a Western farm editor, discusses some of them. Page 6.

Private Affairs

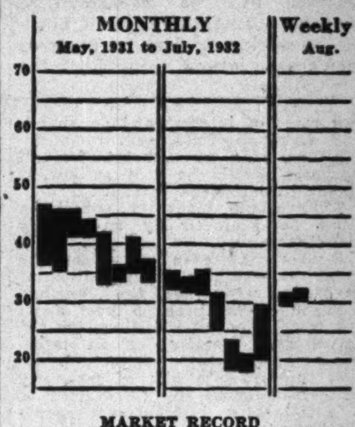
Keeping one's affairs in order and having one's will made out in the best way will save one's dependents a great deal of money, as R. H. Haultain demonstrates on page 11.

Panic Lessons

There have been 11 depressions in Canada in 100 years. What have they taught us? See article on page 8 and editorial on page 6.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Aug. 16	32.6	30.1
Week of Aug. 9	32.1	28.7
Month of Aug., 1931	44.1	40.8
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Aug. 16	174	170
Week of Aug. 9	172	164
Month of Aug., 1931	227	221
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Aug. 16	47	45
Week of Aug. 9	48	44
Month of Aug., 1931	70	65

CANNERS FIND 1932 BUSINESS IS PICKING UP

Spring House-cleaning and Lower Acreages Cut Surpluses

Canadian Canners and other efficient and well-financed units engaged in canning fruits vegetables, jams and fruit juices, find the whole industry in a healthier condition than for a year and a half. Last spring canners, and those chiefly interested in their financial success, had a series of conferences to work out plans for lessened acreage devoted to vegetables for canning purposes, for price levels high enough to prevent bankruptcy and for the closing of uneconomic plants. Bankers improved matters for those remaining by refusing credit to canners of shaky financial standing, and thus by agreement was avoided a disastrous price-war which might have lasted for two or three years longer otherwise. Such a war would have left the strongest companies but have weeded out the others.

Firm Pea Prices Likely

The improved prices put in effect last spring have held and, because of the spring cleaning given the industry the situation is even stronger than it was when the new levels were made effective. Excessive packing by some packers of peas in 1930, over and above what was possible to merchandise, led to a sharp curtailment of acreage contracted for this year. On top of that situation the crop is apparently about 20 per cent less than expected. The peas are of fine quality and this with lower inventories should make firm prices entirely likely.

Early Frost is Danger

Vegetables are distinctly late this season. The pack of tomatoes was finished at this time in 1931 but it may be two weeks before the 1932 pack is really on unless the hot days now being experienced continue. Not only is the situation generally stronger for canned goods but an early frost would make a shortage possible in some lines, and that is a danger to be feared in a late season. With any trouble of that kind higher prices would be experienced.

British Canners Expand

Consumption of canned goods has been going ahead by leaps and bounds in the British Isles. Eager, aggressive British canners are doing the best they can to overtake the home market but they have a long way to go and meanwhile United States canners are firmly entrenched with well-known and well-advertised products. Still the British canning industry is flourishing, and the field is so promising that many inadequately financed and fly-by-night concerns are taking a chance in the game. Canada has been through that stage of the industry and knows that one result is likely to be a blow to the reputation of British-made canned goods if something is not done to curb it.

Australia has been a live competitor for British markets in canned goods but has been rather reckless in her shipments, repeatedly suffering large losses by shipping on consignment more goods than the market could absorb. Canadian

(Continued on page 5, col. 6)

CAN. MARCONI RADIO SALES AHEAD OF '31

Inventory Position is Reported to be Improved

NEW MODELS READY

Radio Industry Faces Distress Selling of Old Sets—Marconi Position Satisfactory

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Marconi Co. radio sets during the current year are in excess of those of the same period in 1931 and the company is entering the busy fall and winter season with encouraging prospects. New models are now being privately exhibited to distributors and dealers. It is expected that samples will be on display at all dealers within a short time.

Where the company is particularly fortunate, is in respect to its inventory position. It is understood that early this year stocks were brought to such a low point that an interim model was placed on the market to allow dealers to carry on until the big seasonal demand became apparent in the fall. At the present time it is reported that the company's shelves are virtually bare of old models and it will go into production of the new sets with a clear field.

Foresee Distress Sales

Such a position is important in the light of conditions existing in the radio industry today. Observers say there is a large volume of sets still unsold and several companies will enter the forthcoming season with many old models in the stockrooms.

Just what effect these overhanging sets will have on the market is difficult to estimate. Dealers say that there is a likelihood of considerable distress selling in the early fall as manufacturers make a final effort to clear up their old stocks on hand. This in turn might lead to wide price-cutting and, in the long run, might tend to pull down the price of the new models.

But manufacturers who have to resort to distress selling to liquidate their inventories will face a considerable loss which will have to be absorbed. Canadian Marconi, therefore, may be said to occupy a satisfactory position as far as its radio division is concerned though any real price-cutting which may develop in the industry may find reflection in the company's dollar sales during the forthcoming season.

Progressive Expansion

Ever since Canadian Marconi started in to manufacture radio sets in a big way, sales have shown progressive expansion. Manufacturing facilities were severely taxed some years ago and in June, 1930, a large new radio plant was completed at Mount Royal just outside of Montreal. Since this unit has come into operation its existence has been more than justified and reports are that consideration has been given at one time and another to a plan for enlarging the new factory.

Officials claim the new models which will be placed on the market shortly will show many improvements over old sets. The two notable features are "noise suppression" and "one-dial control" on all wave sets. "Noise suppression" means elimination of the crackling heard between stations when tuning and is a feature which will likely be incorporated in many of all manufacturers' models this year.

"One-dial control" gives the listener the facilities for switching from local broadcasts to short wave stations. Sales of Canadian Marconi short wave sets have shown a gain; indications are that this innovation will play a large part in all new sets this year.

An interesting feature of the Marconi production schedule for

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Consumers Glass Plant Operates at Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Consumers Glass Co. is reported to have been able to secure a substantial volume of business during the current fiscal year which ends August 31 and plant operations in recent months have been conducted at capacity. No statement has been issued as to earnings but indications are that the company is covering its fixed charges comfortably.

No financial statement is published by Consumers Glass; public investment interest in the company being confined to an issue of $1,270,500 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds. Capital structure also includes $500,000 of preferred and 24,257 no par common shares but these securities are closely held.

The fact that the company has been able to keep its plants busy indicates that it is obtaining its full share of the business offering. Competition in the glass business is keen; disbursements on the common shares of another large manufacturer in this field, Dominion Glass Co. were reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent a year ago following a reduction in earnings. What disbursements are made on the common stock of Consumers Glass Co. has not been divulged.

Control of the company rests with Frank P. Jones. Canada Cement Co. prior to 1928 held control, but in that year the new interests entered the picture of ownership.

Bruck Silk Sales Gain Plants Work at Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Bruck Silk Mills in the current year have shown good gains over last year and plants are working at capacity. Reports that there is sufficient business on hand to ensure the plant running full for eight months lack official confirmation.

The spectacular gain in raw silk prices over the past six weeks has tended to strengthen the company's position. It is understood that substantial commitments were made at low prices and inventory position should show improvement if higher commodity levels hold to the end of the fiscal year October 31.

No statement of earnings during the current year has been made public but indications are that with improved prices profits should compare favorably with those of last year.

In the past two years productive capacity has been increased. Additional looms were installed at the Cowansville plant two years ago and in 1931 extensions were made to the dyeing and printing units which substantially enlarged their output.

Earnings showed an improvement in the year ended October 31, 1931. After all charges net profit applicable to dividends was $8,152 which compared with a deficit of $34,045 in the previous year. Common share earnings were 8 cents a share. No dividends have been paid since 1930.

Income
vs.
Expenditure . . . .

a case on constant trial in the Court of Personal Inquiry. The decision will favor "Income" when you

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THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

Now Laud Choice of Ottawa As Seat of Empire Congress

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA.—When the Prime Minister of Canada invited the statesmen of the Empire to resume the abortive discussions of the 1930 Imperial Economic Conference in Canada the invitation was accepted but not without some misgivings. It seemed a difficult thing to move half the British Government to Canada for a period of some weeks; moreover the possibility of later conferences being held in Canberra, Pretoria and Delhi, and involving a derangement, for a period of up to six months, of governmental and business affairs was regarded by British statesmen and industrialists alike with genuine horror. But the Empire-makers have come to Ottawa, some of them have returned and others will shortly be wending their several ways homeward and there is a large measure of agreement in the feeling that coming to Canada was a splendid thing after all.

To the British statesman it has provided an opportunity to understand more intimately the diversity of development in Canada. From every window in the Chateau Laurier the view has confirmed the fact that Canada is more than an agricultural country.

To the civil servants and expert advisers the opportunity has been afforded, in many cases, of making a first visit to this Dominion.

To the representatives of the far-off Dominions, to whom London is familiar ground, the visit to Canada has been illuminating not only in suggesting greater possibilities within their own lands but in demonstrating the peculiar problem Canada faces by its neighborly proximity to a great foreign nation.

British industrialists would have liked it better had they been the hosts of visiting Canadians. Now they admit frankly that they have a keener appreciation of the industrial development of the Dominion. Their ideas on what may properly constitute Empire rationalization have been modified. Nominal friendships have been cemented into lasting ones and a greater community of interest will be sensed all around.

Dominions and colonial delegates to previous Empire gatherings have always been under the very real disadvantage of suffering from what has been almost a surfeit of British hospitality. The modest cabinet minister of an overseas country can hardly avoid being impressed by week-ends with Dukes and audiences with royal personages and if the firmness' of his original intentions weakens under the pressure of too much kindly entertainment he is to be excused. There has been no inferiority complex among the Dominions delegates to Ottawa which may explain why the negotiation has been stiffer than usual.

Holding the conference in Ottawa was no mistake.

Day-by-Day Record Of Parley Happenings

Official and Unofficial Accomplishments of Ottawa Meet Summarized for Ready Reference

By Staff Editor

Ottawa.—It has been the critical week at the conference with statesmen and experts sitting up most of the night in an endeavor to rush through trade agreements that will enable an early break-up of the meeting. Concessions reported earlier were withdrawn by the British delegates when home politics entered as a consideration.

Day by day the best official and unofficial reports of the conference outlined progress as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10

Great Britain and Canada are reported on the verge of agreement. It is reported that:

Complete accord has been reached with regard to iron and steel imports from Britain.

The agreement reached by Canadian lumber shippers and British importers has been rejected by both governments; so has the idea of preferences, quotas and embargoes. One report has it that the United Kingdom government undertakes to guarantee payment for percentage of Russian purchases in Britain over and above Russian sales and by manipulation of this credit proposes to establish a market for Canada in Britain for from 30 to 35 per cent of softwood imports, or roughly 1,333,000,000 feet per year.

Another report says the United Kingdom delegation will suggest as a remedy for Soviet competition the clothing of the British cabinet with arbitrary power for exercise in case of dumping by any nation.

It is not believed such action will meet the representations either of Canada or Australia.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Australia, which had almost touched the point of absolute agreement, are reported to have struck some difficulty over foreign meats. Australia prefers procedure by way of tariff preference; Great Britain by some other system of restriction.

Canada is asking that any agreement reached by the Imperial Economic Conference continue operative for a period of not less than ten years.

Britain will agree to a preferential duty on wheat which will give a six-cent-per-bushel preference to native wheat and three cents per bushel to Canada. Canada is still hopeful the Empire preference will go to four cents per bushel.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11

A preference in the United Kingdom of four cents a pound on copper from Empire sources, and preferences for other minerals, notably lead, zinc and asbestos, are understood to be the recommendation of the Economic Conference Sub-committee on Base Metals.

Suggestion was made that overseas Empire units to contribute to the cost of operations of future Empire marketing boards.

Negotiations between Australia and Great Britain at the Imperial Conference have struck a snag. Australia requested a meat preference in the British market varying from three to four cents. Great Britain made a counter-offer of three-quarters of a cent, provided Australia would grant a preference on British textiles. Two countries are stalemated at that point.

Great Britain and India have already reached a tentative agreement the purport of which has been cabled to the Government of India for approval.

Canada's cabinet approved a proposal that will enable United Kingdom manufacturers to enter Canada on terms of fair competition with Canadian products. The Canadian tariff board, still to be appointed, will be the court of last resort as to what constitutes fair competition, and British industry will be permitted to appear before it and have its contentions heard and adjudicated.

Establishment of an Empire trade secretariat which would take over and enlarge the duties of the present Empire marketing board, is regarded in official circles as one of the definite hopes of the Imperial Conference, but the Dominions are reported as irresponsive to the proposal.

Establishment of a small sub-committee of the Imperial Conference Committee on methods of economic co-operation, which will deal with films and radio, was announced.

Details in respect to the work which the new sub-committee will perform, were withheld. It is understood that certain of the delegations have questions in connection with films and radio which they wish considered. The possibility of establishing a quota for British films may be one of the subjects taken up.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12

Maintenance of present monetary standards, while the world has a chance to work out its future and governments and individuals may work to raise wholesale prices, was recommended today to the Empire Economic Conference by its committee on currency questions. The committee is headed by Hon. H. H. Stevens.

Schemes for Empire banks, monetization of silver, stabilization of Empire currency at one agreed rate or a complete mutual Empire currency, and artificial methods of stabilizing commodity prices were rejected.

It declares that:

1. In the monetary sphere the primary line of action toward a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade.

2. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money.

3. The rate of interest for all purposes should be kept as low as financial conditions permit.

4. Favorable monetary conditions must be achieved by an orderly monetary policy.

5. The conference recognizes the great importance of stability of exchange rates, but the complete solution of this problem must await the restoration of conditions for the satisfactory working of an international standard.

6. The ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. The conference does not make any recommendation on the question of which is the most desirable standard.

The most positive declaration, perhaps, in the report, was that regarding wholesale prices.

"A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices is in the highest degree desirable. The evil of falling prices must be attacked by government and individual action in all its causes, whether political, economic, financial or monetary.

"For dealing with the problem in its widest aspects, the governments represented at this conference record their conviction that international action is urgently necessary, and announce their desire to co-operate with other nations in any practicable measures for raising wholesale prices."

The full report is published in the banking department, elsewhere in this issue.

Trade agreement between Canada and Southern Rhodesia is expected to be one of the results of the Imperial Economic Conference, it was learned on good authority today. Canada already has trade agreements with New Zealand and Australia, and has been negotiating for some time with South Africa, with the likelihood that a pact will be arranged shortly.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13

More information comes out on the proposed U. K.-Canada agreement.

High spots of the proposed trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom are:

What Canada Offers

(1) Continuation and extension of existing British preferences.

(2) Reduction or discontinuation of special dumping duties to accelerate flow of British goods into Canada.

(3) Substantial modification of policy in respect to artificial valuation of British goods for customs-duty purposes.

(4) Important increases in British preference on iron and steel products to switch $30,000,000 of Canadian orders annually from foreign to British producers.

(5) Revisions in textile schedules to divert Canadian business from American to British channels, and to give Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers an even break with Canadian manufacturers in the Canadian market. Britain to get practically whole linen market.

(6) British industries to have right to appear before the Canadian Tariff Commission to ensure them fair competition in the Canadian market. Costs of production in both countries to be equalized by scientific tariff adjustments.

(7) Annual market in Canada for minimum of 1,000,000 tons of Scottish and Welsh anthracite.

(8) "Free" British entry to Canadian market of thousands of articles not produced in this country.

What Canada Expects

(1) Measures to correct unfair competition from Soviet Russia.

(2) Preference on wheat, assuring stable market for 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat annually in United Kingdom.

(3) British preference on Canadian lumber, providing market for Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Province softwoods.

(4) Preferences on Canadian bacon, meats, butter, cheese, poultry, fruits, fish.

(5) Removal of obnoxious restrictions on Canadian live cattle, providing potential market for upward of 50,000 Canadian animals yearly.

(6) Continuation after No. 15 of existing preferences on Empire-manufactured products to facilitate sale in Britain of Canadian newsprint and wood products, machinery, hardware and cutlery, farm implements, rubber goods, and the like.

(7) Substantial preferences on Canadian base metals, zinc spelter, lead in pigs, copper ore, bars, rods, aluminum, platinum concentrates, and brass.

But the British are reported to be rejecting meat duties as politically inopportune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15

A critical day with British dislike for meat preferences and a Russian embargo threatening to upset all the good work done to date.

Russia and British food taxation are all that stand in the way of consummation of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement, it is understood. Except in respect of wheat, Canada is said to be inclined to accept United Kingdom unwillingness to move very far in a food-taxation step that, it is feared, might mean political disaster for the present government in Britain.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16

Another day of indecision with Dominions delegates insisting on

1. Some reasonable restriction on British imports of Russian goods, and
2. A preferential tariff on meats.

The British in turn find themselves unable to finally draft the formula that will meet the request and still recognize U. K. needs.

Rumor has it that the negotiations between Britain and Soviet Russia for a new trade agreement are progressing favorably and that Mr. Baldwin may be able to announce that the United Kingdom is in a position to give the Dominions satisfactory assurances of control of Soviet competition.

The Canadian Government is hopeful that the embargo which the United Kingdom placed against Canadian potatoes will be lifted this fall. A new proposal has been made to the United Kingdom delegation. It would provide for British experts coming to Canada at the Dominion's expense to see the potatoes harvested.

The outlook is bright that the United Kingdom delegation will grant Canada's request to lift the restrictions on the shipment of live cattle to United Kingdom markets. Great emphasis has been laid by Canadian livestock interests on the advantage elimination of these restrictions would have on the export of live cattle.

At present Canadian shippers have to comply with expensive restrictions such as long detention in United Kingdom ports, branding, veterinary inspection and segregation. What Canada asks is that cattle from here should go into the United Kingdom markets with the same freedom as Irish cattle have enjoyed in the past.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from Page One)

could be initiated or revised. Even a twenty-four-hour-a-day prime minister cannot be in more than one conference room at once.

It will not be necessary to call the whole Empire together for Canada and the United Kingdom to discuss the extension of whatever modest agreement they may be able to arrive at in Ottawa. It will not be necessary for Canada to join a treaty-making parley between India and South Africa, or between Australia and New Zealand. The real work of Empire tariff building can now best be carried on by smaller conferences between any two nations in the Commonwealth.

There may be more Imperial Economic Conferences but they need not be primarily concerned with the arrangement of trade treaties. There are many problems touching the Empire as a whole that may well be discussed in one large session, chiefly those problems concerned with broad principles of policy and methods of procedure. But the most meagre trade treaty between any two countries in the world is of more benefit to mankind than the largest international conference on tariffs, and trade treaties, bi-laterally negotiated in the Empire, are more concrete developments in Empire-building than besplendent conferences that start off in a blaze of glory, and end up with tired minds, frayed nerves and mutual disappointments.

Treaty That Turns Page in History

IN THE pages of history Ottawa will occupy a great place, for here the New Empire of the coming days is being born in spite of propaganda and recriminations.

At the time of the 1930 Conference The Financial Post made the statement that the day when delegates from Canada and the United Kingdom affixed their signatures to a trade treaty a new and stronger Empire would be born. The statement was received with derision by some newspapers in Canada and with no inconsiderable alarm by others. The suggestion of the Mother Country and her senior daughter having to put their signatures to a trade agreement was shocking. But such an event is now coming to pass and instead of it marking the end of the Empire it is marking only the beginning of what promises to be a brighter and more productive era. If the Ottawa Conference has accomplished nothing more than an acceptance throughout the Empire of the idea that intra-Empire trade treaties are sound business agreements it will have served a useful purpose.

Cannot Afford Big E. M. B. Budget

OTTAWA apparently has not been able to solve completely the problem of the fate of the Empire Marketing Board, that extremely valuable agency of Empire trade promotion which has functioned in Britain for seven years and, to date, entirely at the expense of the British taxpayer.

What is to happen to the board will have to be decided at a later date, after further study has been given to its work and to its possible place in the new scheme of Empire trade.

Now that Great Britain is granting preferences to the Dominions she naturally feels that the Dominions should share in the cost of the Marketing Board as well as in the benefits. But the Dominions are, without exception, seeking now to reduce rather than to increase their expenditures and they cannot afford, even if they desired, to spend the money that would be involved in contributing any rational share of the cost of the Empire Marketing Board's publicity and research activities.

Canada, in any event, conducts a great deal of research work at public expense and there are wise minds in this country which feel that we have extended our machinery for research more rapidly than we have enlarged our ability to utilize the knowledge gained. For us to do what we can to co-ordinate our own research activities with those of other British countries is undoubtedly proper but an organization far less expansive than the Empire Marketing Board is required for such an objective.

* * *

IN THE field of publicity there has long been a feeling in Canada that the public advertising done by the Empire Marketing Board is too general and too scattered to produce the best results. While the temperament of the British people may be such that they seem to be reasonably responsive to the plea to "Buy British" it is doubtful if their tastes and habits are quickly altered by a general appeal to "Buy Canadian Apples."

If Canada is to spend money on advertising to extend the market for its products it will find it more profitable to spend it directly and under the direction of skilled merchandising experts who will emphasize their general plea by specific "reason why" copy and by insuring themselves first of all, that the system by which the goods are packed, shipped, and made available for distribution is perfected to the point of making the advertising resultful.

Business Men May Set Up Secretariat

THE Dominions at the Ottawa conference have quite naturally fought shy of the suggestion that a huge Empire trade secretariat should be established in London as a continuing force in Empire trade development. Most such secretariats do little more constructive than to remove certain individuals from the white-collar labor market while piling up such expenses that many other individuals are, through the relentless pressure of rising taxes, thrown upon it. Very little is ever done for trade by bureaucracy. And experience has shown too that such organizations, when directed from London, are more under the influence and direction of Whitehall and Lombard Street than susceptible to guidance from across the sea.

Less expense would be involved and greater results would be assured by the co-ordination, through a single agency, of much of the work now done by business men's associations throughout the Empire. These organizations are manifold, ranging all the way from the Empire unions, which co-ordinate research and publicity for large-scale primary producers, to purely national bodies, such as the Federation of British Industries and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Some of the Empire-wide business organizations could, with greater effectiveness in their work, be amalgamated as the nucleus of a business secretariat for the Empire, financed and managed by business men and their representatives. Opportunities for closer contact between business men and for the interchange of views and data would be provided without the deadening hand of bureaucracy.

Business men of the Empire may well oppose the establishment of an Empire secretariat of government men but they should not overlook the very real possibilities for good that exist in the proposal for a central business body of their own.

Wishes Conference Were Held at Sea

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA. — The tremendous pressure to which Imperial Economic Conference delegates have been subjected by hundreds of associations, business men and politicians, present in Ottawa throughout the sessions, has led one of the British delegates to remark that he knows where he'd want the conference to be held if it could be started all over again.

"I'd put the British and overseas delegates on board the Empress of Britain, call at Quebec to pick up the Canadians and hold the conference in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. And I'd have the wireless dismantled first of all."

CAN. MARCONI RADIO SALES AHEAD OF '31

(Continued from page 1)

the new model is that no mantel sets will be manufactured. Dealers report that the great demand is for console models and it has been found that sales of the smaller sets, such as can be placed on tables, have diminished substantially.

Manufacture of radio equipment is only part of the activity of Canadian Marconi Co. but it has become an increasingly important division of the total sum of the company's operations. In addition to its wireless telegraph and telephone services the company possesses the exclusive patent rights in Canada for the operation of radio beam services on the Atlantic Coast.

Communication Business

Information on the communications end of the company's business is scant but it is likely that this has fallen off in common with other large companies engaged in this form of activity.

No financial statement has yet been published for the fiscal year 1931; earnings in 1930 were $289,056 compared with $506,221 in the previous year. Net profit applicable to the $4,554,682 of common stock, par value $1 was $13,441 or the equivalent of one-third of a cent a share.

An important feature of the company's communication activity this year was the part it played in linking up Canada and Great Britain with a direct telephone service. The transatlantic part of this service which came into operation a few months ago, is carried out by Canadian Marconi's beam station in Canada and the British Post Office's wireless station in England.

RISE IN STOCKS REBOUND FROM PANIC LEVELS

(Continued from page 1)

also that automobile companies plan to bring out better cars at greater values than ever before and that the stock market improvement will release a good deal of money for car buying if it is sustained; and it is true that there have been in recent weeks in the United States a tendency to increase in freight loadings which may or may not have significance other than local.

Cotton Business Active

Meanwhile the upturn in cotton prices has caught dealers throughout the United States with their shelves bare of cloth and there has been a stampede for goods. Mills in the North and South are opening. In fact, a sellers market now takes the place of a buyers' market. That has put many back to work and the agricultural purchasing power has been improved by recent rises in commodity prices. Steel is often one of the last industries to feel an upturn.

More Confidence Starts Things

"Pay some attention to the effect of the return of confidence on business as shown by the stock market and commodity upturn and do not look too closely at this time to the actual statistics of business for justification," said one Toronto financial man to The Financial Post. "There is a lot of money that will come out of holes and get to work if people feel that the worst of the depression is past. And the rise in stocks to date does not need an upturn of business to justify it. Consider the Dow Jones averages of industrial stocks which had a bull market peak of 381 in September, 1929, and a low this year of 40.6; last spring these stocks had a high point of 90 and the present revival has brought stocks only to 70. In other words, the new confidence has simply corrected the panic ideas about values, and the upturn did not need an improvement in business to justify it. Business improvement when it comes will sustain the new price levels.

Improvement is Not Statistical

"Then, again, take it from another angle. My confidence is not only based on stock market improvement but on the fact that two large companies in which I am very largely interested. are doing better this summer than they have done for two years. One of them was in the red and is now making a small profit. The other has no revival of business but an insane price-war seems to have petered out and all elements in the industry apparently have decided that it is very poor business to sell at a loss. If my confidence is based on these individual things that do not show in statistics, so that of thousands of others.

"I am optimistic about the immediate future of the stock market and about the long range but I know there will be setbacks and probably should be to correct too great exuberance. Business problems due to over-expansion remain unsolved, but past history suggests that this reserve capacity can be easily carried. It seems very low for United States Steel to be running at 14 per cent of capacity or thereabouts but I never knew it to run at capacity, and it will make money at 30 or 40 per cent of capacity and so will a lot of other industries which have excess capacity now.

"And about these international troubles which statesmen say are unsolved. The German reparations troubles have solved themselves whatever the Governments do. The market no longer considers that as much of a factor. The Germans will not pay and the other nations will not take violent methods to see that they do. President Hoover insists on payment of war debts but he is in an election and he has stolen some of Alfred Smith's thunder by stating his willingness to scale the debts down in return for tariff favors. That looks as though the tariff obstructions to international trade will get down to a reasonable height. What is the Imperial Conference at Ottawa but an attempt to increase international trade within the Empire? That will go on all over the world and because electors everywhere expect results there should be greater advance in the future than in the past. I am not prophesying but only stating that people now believe these things will come to pass. The world will never be free of problems and somehow or other they always get solved eventually. In the meantime why should we wait? We can have problems and prosperity too."

BRITISH RELUCTANCE TO PUT EMPIRE FIRST AMAZES DOMINIONS

(Continued from page 1)

minions are not particularly satisfied with the schemes of quantitative restriction for mutton and lamb which the British are willing to grant; they say that it will take some time to put them into effective operation and that pending this they should get the benefit of a tariff preference. However, it is the chilled beef question which has produced the snag in the negotiations between the mother country on the one hand and Australia and New Zealand on the other.

Lumber as Trouble Source

The other source of trouble is lumber and here the controversy is with Canada. The Canadian government, which has the support of the Australians on this point, takes the view that the preferences given by Britain on wheat, lumber and other commodities may prove wholly valueless if the Russians are allowed to continue dumping on the British market their exportable surplus of goods which compete with Canadian products and which low labor costs enable the Russians to sell at cut-throat prices.

The difficult plight of the lumbermen of Canada has made our government determined to get some guarantee that a decent share of the British market will be secured for them and their contention is that this can only be achieved by a definite embargo upon imports of Russian lumber into Britain. They would like it upon all Russian products but they are firm about lumber and apparently last Monday the cabinet took the decision that it would make the Russian issue a vital question. The British admit the force of many of the Canadian arguments and are willing to do something about the Russian situation. They would increase the preference for Dominion lumber from 10 to 20 per cent and give opportunities to Canadian interests to make representations to the British tariff committee if they found their trade being prejudicially affected by Russian dumping after the new tariff rates are in force. But further they are not prepared to go.

For one thing they are tied up for the moment by what is known as the Graham Treaty, negotiated by the late Labor Government which so far from being planned to restrict trade with Russia had its stimulation as its objective; they have considerable capital involved in credit facilities granted to Russia and they claim that 50,000 British workers are employed in making goods for the Russian market. Moreover they do not want to get into a tariff war with a country with a population of 150,000,000 people which shows promise of a great potential market and to throw it into the commercial arms of Germany. When the Canadian Government decided to make an embargo upon Russian timber an indispensable part of any Anglo-Canadian pact, the British had reached the stage of drafting agreements and were ready to circulate some of them but things immediately came to a dead halt and despite hours of discussion and rediscussion in which apparently there have been some sharp controversial exchanges, the impasse remained unsolved at midweek.

The Canadian Government insists upon the embargo and the British will not grant it.

Beef and timber are the only real snags and there is no real difficulty on any other point. The British are willing to concede the Canadian demands about the removal of obnoxious regulations in connection with their export trade in live cattle and the Canadians will not press for a removal of the embargo on her potatoes.

The situation is not so much grave as perplexing and although there may be some anxious moments during the next few days it is unthinkable that the statesmen of the British Commonwealth should allow quarrels about two commodities to destroy the possibility of the comprehensive Imperial economic concordat which was in sight last week end.

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MORTGAGE CO'S. DECIDE POLICY IN SHORT TIME

Collections in West May Form Subject of Early Meeting

HAVE BIG STAKE

Western Premiers Would Avoid Moratoria Possible Under Debt Adjustment Acts

Matters of policy exceedingly important to Western Canada will be discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association to be held on August 22. Importance of the meeting is accentuated by the fact that the executive rarely meets during the summer months. Representing as it does all of the substantial life insurance, trust, loan and mortgage companies in Canada who have by far the greatest stake in western mortgages it is probable that the executive will consider the action to be taken on principal and interest payments on western farm mortgages.

While it is possible that members of the executive will not take any concerted action at this meeting the proposal of Premier Brownlee of Alberta that mortgagees voluntarily reduce their claims in that province to 25 per cent of crop proceeds rather than the 33 1/3 per cent now permitted. Members of the executive feel that the association will in all probability accede to this request. The Saskatchewan situation is also a probable subject for discussion.

Premiers of the Prairie Provinces are understood to be deeply concerned with the policy to be followed this year by mortgagees and other creditors of the western farmers. So far the general policy followed by the large institutional investors in western farm mortgages has been reasonably lenient and there is no indication that there will be any substantial change this fall when mortgages come due. The fact that the western farmers will have harvested good crops by the fall will tend however to bring proportionate increase in demands by creditors.

The claims of municipalities in all of the prairie provinces against the farmers will be heavy this year for return of relief expenditures and payment of taxes. In Saskatchewan many of the municipalities are taking severe action. The claims of the municipalities rank ahead of those of mortgagees and other creditors and while payment to municipalities will reduce the amounts that can be collected by mortgagees the security of the mortgages is improved by the enforced payment of tax arrears from the proceeds of the current crop. Advances for relief in Alberta are collectible over a two year period.

Moratorium Not Desired

The western premiers are understood to be adverse to a general moratorium on farmers' debts which might be made effective to all intents and purposes if there are too stringent demands from the farmers' creditors. Each of the Prairie Provinces has enacted a "Debt Adjustment Act" to take care of the situation for the current year and if debtors take wholesale recourse to whatever protection is afforded by this act the movement might easily have political repercussions and in effect a general moratorium would prevail. This would not be satisfactory from numerous angles and would not enhance the credit position of the several provinces which need all the credit they can secure.

Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, suggested to the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta last May that a voluntary arrangement should be made that no foreclosure proceedings be instituted without first giving the Debt Adjustment director the opportunity of securing an amicable settlement. The premier also suggested that no foreclosure proceedings be instituted "except with the approval of the Debt Adjustment director" for principal only, and that no foreclosure proceedings be instituted unless there is one year's interest due or its equivalent. Interest on farm mortgages is usually payable yearly. Both suggestions were agreed to by the association for the period of one year.

Alberta Act Outlined

Alberta has a Debt Adjustment Act passed early in 1931 which is effective from April 1, 1931, to April 1, 1933. It calls for the appointment of a director and assistants, and a board of review of up to three persons, has province-wide effect and applies to residents of the province engaged in farming and to retail merchants. Either the debtor or his creditor may apply to the Debt Adjustment director for the purpose of making a voluntary arrangement between the parties concerned. Or the debtor resident may apply to the director for protection under the act and with the filing of a certificate no proceeding in the nature of an execution and no proceedings leading to sale and foreclosure of real property or sale or seizure of the property of the debtor can be taken without consent of a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. A creditor who is a mortgagee or an unpaid vendor has the option of:

Where a certificate has been filed, the creditor must apply to a judge for leave to take proceedings or a creditor who is a mortgagee or an unpaid vendor may apply to the Board of Review which consists of a representative of the farming class, a representative of the mortgage interests and a government official. If such application is refused the creditor may renew it after six months.

Saskatchewan Act Broader

The Debt Adjustment Act, 1932, of Saskatchewan, applies not only to farmers but to home owners and retail merchants. Issuance of a certificate by the Debt Adjustment Commissioner stops all actions or suits for any legal or equitable claim or for debt or money; proceedings for sale, foreclosure or specific performance under any mortgage or agreement for sale of land; proceedings to acquire title through tax sale or seizures in the nature of an execution or distress or under any lien, chattel mortgage crop payment lease, agreement of mortgage or conditional sale agreement without the commissioner's consent. Such actions are stopped only so far as they relate to real property and business assets. The present act is a re-enactment of the 1931 act considerably amended and is effective from April 1, 1932, to April 1, 1934.

The Manitoba Debt Adjustment Act, 1932, applies to active farmers, retired farmers and homeowners. Administration is through a commissioner who has wide powers and discretion to make settlement between debtor and creditors. Issuance of a certificate stays any action taken on contracts made prior to April 1, 1931. Appeals from the decision of the commissioner may be made to County Court judges who shall hear evidence. The act became effective May 7, 1932, and is effective for two years.

Canada Iron Get Benefit of Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Iron Foundries stand to benefit materially from the order for two and a half miles of concrete water mains, six feet in diameter, placed by the city of Montreal with the Pressure Pipe Co. of Canada. The contract price is $1,073,000 and is expected to take a year or more to complete.

Last year Canada Iron announced that it had acquired a substantial interest in the Pressure Pipe Co. of Canada. No further details were given, but it is noted in the balance sheet that investment in affiliated companies increased from $2,174,668 to $3,002,646 at the end of last year, which is taken to indicate the extent of Canada Iron's investment in the new enterprise.

'STEAMERS' BUSY; GRAIN RATES UP ON LAKE HAUL

Canada Steamships Coal Handlings Show Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Waterborne grain rates from Fort William to Montreal have been raised for the second time since the formation of Associated Lake Freighters and an increase effective August 15 lifted the rate by ¼ cent a bushel to 5¼ cents. The original rate set by the shipping pool was 4¾ cents a bushel.

This stabilization of tariff works in favor of Canada Steamship Lines which, it is reported, is enjoying a volume of business at the moment well above that of a year ago. The new rate on grain is still low but it allows shipping operators to cover their overhead which is more than could be done when price-cutting was at its height.

Those close to shipping circles say that the influence of Associated Lake Freighters is being felt in a considerable degree and that harmony now prevails among lake shippers where disastrous competition formerly reigned.

Coal Shipments Gain

Coal shipments handled by Canada Steamships have shown definite improvement, as large supplies are being shipped to the head of the lakes preparatory to the movement of what is expected to be a good wheat crop.

Passenger business has picked up recently and the management is also able to report collections as satisfactory at the present time. Liquidation of the company's bank loans is proceeding and it is stated that in the past six months these have been lowered by some $400,000. At the end of 1931 bank loans totalled $2,750,000.

Interest on the company's consolidated mortgage debenture stock due August 15 is being paid; these charges are payable in Canada and London only. On October 15, Canada Steamships will have to meet the half yearly interest on $17,666,000 of first and general mortgage bonds which unfortunately is payable in U. S. funds.

Official information on prospects for payment of this interest is not available. It is reported that a Cleveland group are substantially interested in this issue.

National Grocers Retires Note Issue

National Grocers Co. retired $1,100,000 of 6½ per cent sinking fund notes on maturity date, August 15. The notes which were payable in Chicago and New York were largely held in the United States and payment involved premium on U. S. funds as well as the principal amount. According to T. H. Kinnear, secretary-treasurer, the company does not owe a dollar in the United States at this time.

Note holders had been offered a premium of 10 per cent in cash for extension of the notes to 1937 and some 85 per cent of note holders had deposited their securities. National Grocers Co. however, was able to negotiate a bank loan to retire the notes and it is expected that this loan will be refunded within the next three months. Annual statement of the company for the year ended June 30, 1932, will be available in the next few weeks and is expected to show net profit at approximately the 1931 level when interest charges were earned 4.67 times after depreciation.

POOLS DEMAND OTTAWA BACK WHEAT LOANS

Request for Wheat Board Merely Preliminary Stage Stuff

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—While no official announcement has been made of the outcome of the meeting which was held between representatives of the provincial wheat pools and the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is known that it was arranged at the instance of the wheat pools in pursuance of their request on the Dominion Government to establish a Dominion board for the marketing of the current wheat crop.

When that request was made some weeks ago it is understood that the Government pointed out its lack of power, and even that of the Dominion Parliament to undertake such action. Assurance was then sought from the provincial governments of their willingness to call special sessions of the legislatures in order to give provincial legislative sanction to such a scheme provided the Dominion Government is willing to act. This assurance, it is believed, was obtained, so far as Alberta and Saskatchewan are concerned, and although Manitoba was not represented, it is assumed that Premier Bracken's asset would also be forthcoming.

Another request on the Dominion Government is accordingly anticipated, but so far the movement is not taken very seriously. While there is no knowledge of the Government's attitude, it is assumed that the late date and the probable necessity of calling Parliament together, and possibly also the legislatures of Ontario and British Columbia before a wheat board could be clothed with adequate powers, would prevent action even if the Government should be well disposed toward such a plan. But even if the request for a wheat board is refused it is thought that it may add weight to request of the wheat pools for financial guarantees from the Dominion Government similar to those which were extended last year. The Saskatchewan pool has made it known that such guarantees are expected, and it is believed to be acting in accord with the pools of the other provinces.

MONT. POWER STRENGTHENS ITS POSITION

(Continued from page 1)

present as to the trend of earnings. A preliminary statement issued by the company for the first four months of 1932 showed a gross and net income somewhat greater than that for the January-April period of 1931. After taking care of dividends, there was a surplus for the four months period this year or $2,269,926, as against $2,231,768 a year ago. This was before providing for depreciation and income tax.

Returns for the first half of the year are expected to be somewhat along the same lines as that reported for the first four months. In so far as the dividend is concerned, income this year is covering that charge by an appreciable margin. Last year the company reported $2.17 a share earned on its common stock, as against dividend requirements of $1.50.

Investment Values Up

From the point of view of the shareholders, one of the most favorable developments during the current year has been the healthy appreciation in the company's investment account. At the end of last year Montreal Power had nearly $12,000,000 in Dominion government and Quebec government bonds. In addition there was an item of $133,271,118 covering "bonds and stocks of subsidiaries and other corporations, including advances to subsidiaries, less reserve for depreciation."

This item is generally understood to cover large commitments in various American and Canadian securities of proven worth. A goodly share of these investments were made since the last customer-ownership stock offering in 1930. While the company has probably a book loss on certain of its investments, the substantial advance in market values in the past two weeks has undoubtedly added appreciably to the market value of its holdings.

At the end of last year reserves were set up to take care of any depreciation in market value from cost, so that the advance in values of late has tended to bring about a marked strengthening of the balance sheet position.

Customer Campaign Success

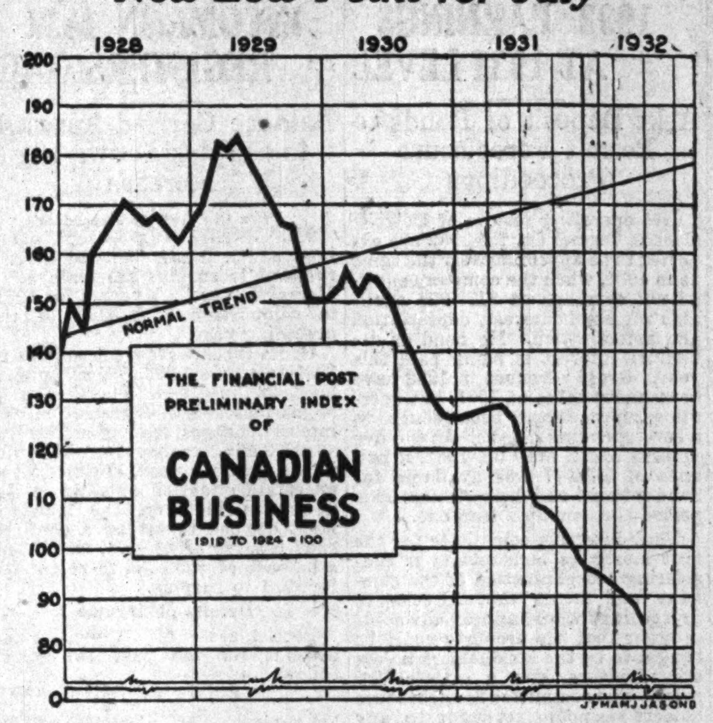
In connection with the customer ownership campaign, it is said that the campaign is closing in a very satisfactory way. It was currently thought that the change in business conditions would make it difficult for a large number of customers to complete payments on stock subscribed for in the 1930 campaign at $50 a share. Despite the fact that the value of the company's stock dropped well below the offering price, around 90 per cent of the offering was taken up on the maturity date last July 15.

This is regarded by the management to be a remarkable showing in view of the changed financial conditions of the past two years. In circles outside of the company it had been fully expected that the percentage of defaulters would be considerably in excess of 10 per cent. As it is the majority of the remaining 10 per cent of subscribers have had the time of payment extended and are cleaning up the arrears.

Common Stock Active

The soundness of the company's operating and income position, together with the satisfactory way in which the customer ownership campaign was concluded, has added strength to the market position of Montreal Power's shares. The stock has been comparatively active on the Montreal exchange and is currently selling between 33 and 34, compared to a low for the year of 20⅛.

New Low Point for July



The Financial Post preliminary index for July business has fallen to a new low of 85·8 despite improved business sentiment throughout the Dominion. There are some encouraging features, however. See article on page 7.

CROW'S NEST PASS PROFIT IS HIGHER

Six Months Operations Exceed Result for Entire Year of 1931

Net profit of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. in the first six months of 1932 is reported at $28,798 after depreciation and exhaustion which compares with net profit of $27,448 for the entire year of 1931. Working capital position was also improved amounting to $783,730 at June 30, 1932, compared with $744,549 at December 31. 1931. Current assets increased to $902,537 from $897,759 and current liabilities decreased to $118,807 from $153,549. A dividend of $1 per share has been declared payable September 1. Previously quarterly dividends have been at the rate of 75 cents per share.

In current assets the company has reduced accounts receivable and inventories and improved cash position. Cash is up to $380,919 compared with $350,851 on December 31; accounts receivable are down to $361,221 from $369,136 and inventories to $160,396 from $177.771. Securities and shares owned remain unchanged at $1,610,965. Fixed assets after depreciation reserve are carried at $3,522,290. Stockholders' distribution suspense account is shown at $931,717.

Current liabilities consist of accounts payable of $118,807. The net profit in the first six months of 1931 was sufficient to wipe out the debit balance carried forward at December 31, amounting to $27,379, and show a surplus of $1,420.

Eastern Townships Men Organize to Study Gold

A group of business men in the Eastern townships. headed by Senator R. H. Pope, have launched a scheme to study conditions in that district. particularly with reference to the possibilities of placer gold mining.

The first step in the practical organization of the undertaking is establishing at Cookshire, in the centre of the area, the necessary technical advisors who will co-operate with the farmers in the community in studying on the possibilities of placer gold in the streams that cross their properties. For generations gold has been panned in a small way in the area. Years ago the Gilbert River produced over $1,500,000 in gold from about 5,000 ft. of stream bed.

Montreal Grain Shipping

Grain receipts and deliveries at the Port of Montreal continue to run several million bushels ahead of last year's figures. Up to August 8, receipts amounted to 56,295,503 bushels, as compared with 52,582,419 bushels in the similar period of last year, while deliveries amounted to 54,962,528 bushels as against 51,466,757 bushels in 1931.

U. S. VIEW BULLISH, LIVERPOOL'S WEAK, ON WHEAT PRICE

Crop Estimates Below 400 Million Bushels Now Appear

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Alternate impulses for strength or weakness in the wheat market have been coming from the United States and from Liverpool. In the United States the strengthening influences appear to be based mainly on a feeling that a general rise in stock and commodity prices is definitely under way. That is helped, so far as the Chicago market is concerned, (and the influence in turn reaches Winnipeg) by comparatively small hedging pressure on United States markets. There appears to be a good deal of grain withheld from marketing at the usual time by farmers in various parts of the country. In addition there seems to be more outright purchasing without hedging, and there is always a good deal of this in the United States by both millers and dealers, from a feeling that prices are unlikely to go much lower and may go higher.

Add to that the fact that a large part of the United States carryover is in non-commercial hands, being held by Farm Board agencies for disposal through the Red Cross or to apply against previously made sales, together with the fact that the total wheat crop is smaller than normal and the winter wheat crop now being marketed is decidedly so, and the market burden to be carried at the present time is less in weight than usual for this time of year. That makes a market in the United States which is somewhat susceptible to bullish influences.

Possibilities of Trade

Strength there tends to be sympathetically reflected in Winnipeg, and when the United States market gets obviously out of line with export values it appears to enlarge the opportunity for Canadian sales. When Liverpool is strong it appears to be largely because of the small volume of world shipments, and the very small quantity of wheat afloat, creating the feeling that somewhat larger purchase will shortly be necessary. France, it now seems clear, will have plenty of her own wheat for her own requirements, except such small quantities of strong wheat as are absolutely essential for mixing, and Germany may get along with very small imports. But Italy is expected to import more freely this year than last. Canada is doing the bulk of the world's exporting just now, and seems likely to continue in that position for some months, but with current total business at an extraordinarily low level, more than a third down from last year and almost a half down from two years ago, we are reaping comparatively small benefit from that position.

Hot Weather Hurts

The progressive deterioration of the western crop from hot weather has continued, although the situation has been somewhat relieved by rains in Saskatchewan and Alberta which have benefitted late crops. An occasional guess at the total now runs below four hundred million bushels although the general belief is still that that mark will be exceeded. Although a good deal of wheat has been cut there is still much that has two weeks or more to go until it is ready for the binder.

Astoria-Rouyn Mines Sees Drilling Results Encouraging

Astoria-Rouyn Mines has announced the results of a diamond drilling campaign just completed, which over a length of 1,050 ft. did not show a blank. The work was done on the company's No. 4 group of claims which adjoins the holdings of the Granada Rouyn Mines., in Rouyn township Quebec. Six holes were put down to a maximum vertical depth of 110 ft. Values ranged from $1.40 to $9.20 in gold per ton. No. 6 hole cut two veins at 85 ft. and 110 ft. respectively. One vein showed a width of 15 ft. the other 25 ft. and dividing these two veins was a schisted zone 10 ft. wide.

The company now plans going ahead with a development programme.

National Car Breaks Even In Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Financial statement of National Steel Car Corp. which is being mailed to shareholders is expected to reveal total income sufficient to cover working expenses and provision for reserves. The sum received on account of the company's successful claim for war reparations will figure actively in the income account.

Earnings are expected to show a sharp decline. Railway equipment manufacturers have had but a small volume of rolling stock orders in the past year and the opinion has been expressed that an operating loss may be disclosed in the National Car statement. The reparations claim, however, is estimated at $575,000.

Balance sheet of National Steel Car at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1932, will reveal a strong liquid position comparing favorably with that of the previous year when current assets exceeded current liabilities by nearly 3 to 1.

Indicative of lower earning power, dividends on the 130,000 common shares were reduced from a former rate of $2 to 80 cents a share in July, 1932. Profits in the previous fiscal year were equal to $2.62 a share.

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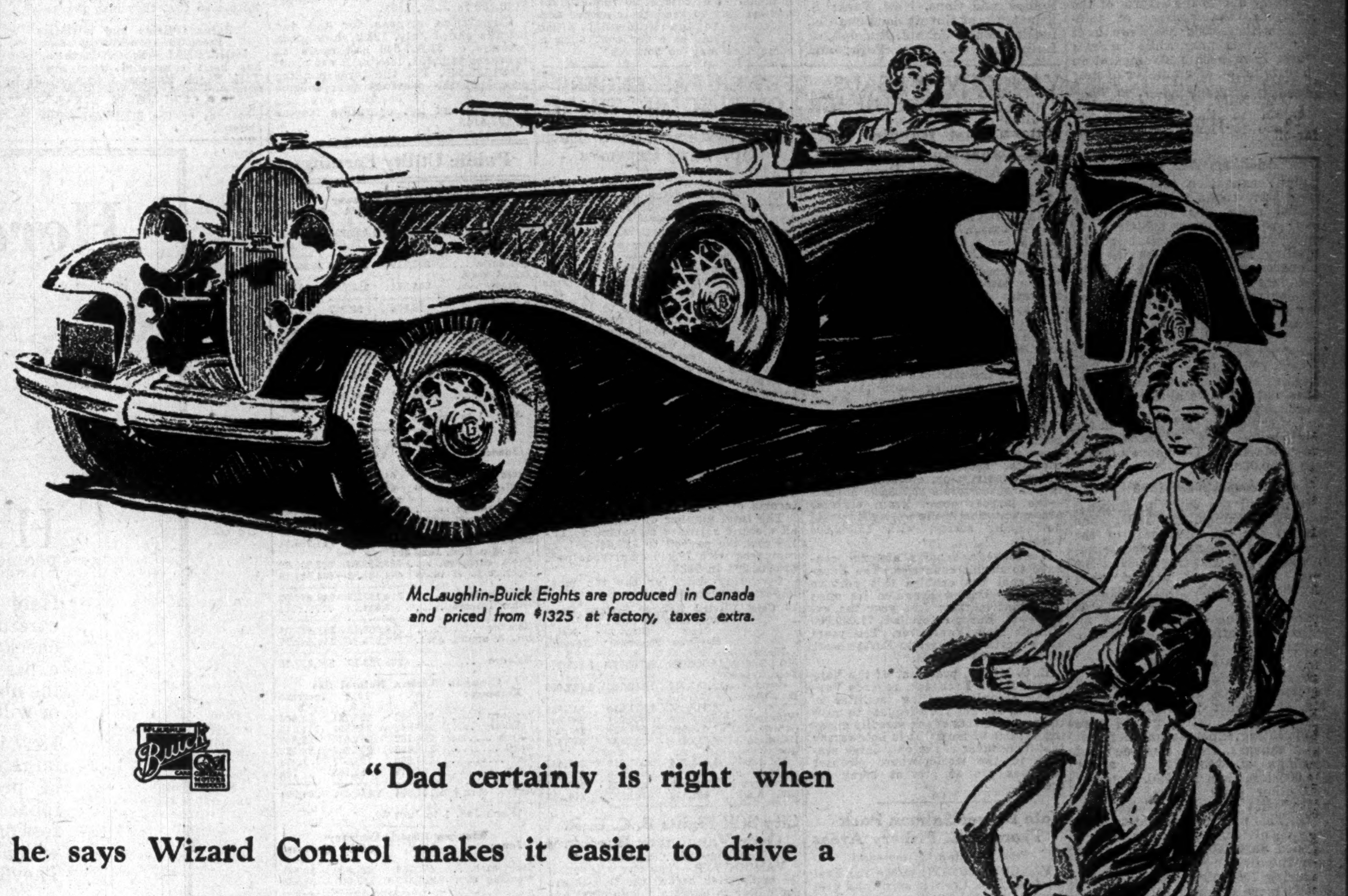
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK EIGHTS



McLaughlin-Buick Eights are produced in Canada and priced from $1325 at factory, taxes extra.

"Dad certainly is right when he says Wizard Control makes it easier to drive a McLaughlin-Buick! Think of it—Free Wheeling, silent Syncro-Mesh shifting and Automatic Clutch combined—it's so convenient, and so *safe* to use. Ride Regulator is a wonderful feature, too—you just move a little button and it smoothes out every bump. Really, our McLaughlin-Buick is the smartest car on our street right now. And do you know—this big Straight Eight cost us only a few dollars more than a six!"

THERE IS A McLAUGHLIN-BUICK DEALER NEAR YOU TO SERVE YOU

Utilities and Transportation

MARITIME TELEPHONE HOLDS OWN

Revenue in Half Year Registers Modest Decline

TOLL TRAFFIC LESS

Less Than 2 Per Cent Loss in Installations — Sales by Employees Are Helpful

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations and income of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., operating in Nova Scotia, are somewhat lower this year, though returns in general are fairly good in view of the lessened activity in the territory served by the company.

Up to date this year, the number of telephone installations has declined by 623 only from 40,800, or a decrease of about 1½ per cent. In the previous year, Maritime Telephone was able to record a net gain in installations of 589, but 269 of these were taken over by the purchase of the New Ross Telephone Co. and the Barrington Telephone Co., leaving a gain of 320 for the company.

Exchange Revenue Holding

The drop in installations is reflected in a minor decline in exchange revenue. For the first six months of this year Maritime Telephone's income from exchange operations totalled $673,187. For the corresponding period of 1931, revenue amounted to $679,299.

The other principal source of revenue for the company is derived from toll, or long distance traffic. This branch of operations has been more affected than the exchange department. Ordinarily toll traffic accounts for about one-third of the company's total revenue. Though no figures are available on income from this source during the current year, it is authoritatively stated that revenue up to the beginning of August was off 12.79 per cent, or $30,518, as compared with the same period a year ago.

Employee Campaign Helps

Considerable credit is given to the "Everybody Selling" plan for the moderate decline in revenue this year. This campaign, under which employees are encouraged to sell the services of the company to the public, has worked out very successfully, not only for Maritime Telephone, but in the case of numerous other telephone organizations which have had to meet the same problems as confront the Nova Scotian company.

Largely due to the efforts of the employees, the number of telephone withdrawals has been kept down to a minimum, while the sales efforts have been instrumental in the installation of a number of new machines. Employees also have been especially active in drawing attention to the value of the telephone for long distance communication.

Additions Are Fewer

Plant expansion and additions have been conducted on a more limited scale this year. In the previous year net additions to plant involved a capital outlay totalling $921,384, which in turn compared with $1,320,604 in 1930. The largest appropriations were for central office equipment and long distance toll lines.

During the early part of this year Maritime Telephone completed its share of the new Trans-Canada Telephone System. The company's portion consisted of 140 miles out of a total of 4,268, or practically 3.3 per cent. The total cost of the entire system was in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, of which Maritime Telephone's share was $150,000.

Prospects for 1932

It is still too early to forecast possible earnings for 1932. The returns for the first half of the year would indicate an income not far short of that for 1931. The final figures will depend very largely upon toll traffic returns. An increase in brokerage or general business would have an appreciable effect on toll traffic income.

Loss Last Year

Last year Maritime Telephone reported a gross income of $1,863,444, as against $1,887,228 in the previous year. After taking care of operating expenses and depreciation charges, there remained net earnings of $456,871, or about $51,000 less than in 1930. Interest and other prior charges brought net profits down to $250,409 in 1931. This was insufficient to take care of dividend payments, which totalled $320,370. In the previous year the dividend was covered.

During 1931 Maritime Telephone issued more common stock, bringing the number of shares outstanding up from 266,022 to 355,896. As there was no charge in the dividend rate, the increased charges caused the setting up of a deficit totalling $69,961.

The balance sheet at the end of last year indicated the likelihood of further financing. Current liabilities exceeded current assets by $322,579. The principal item in the former account is one of $300,000 for bills payable. The last financing undertaken by the company was in June, 1931, when common and preferred shareholders were offered rights to subscribe to additional common stock at par, less 20 cents interest to December 31, 1931, on the basis of one additional share for each five held.

New Dock For Fraser

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Construction of a new deepsea shipping dock at New Westminster by a company headed by E. A. Riddell, former managing director of the Westminster Trust Company, and C. H. Lambson, Vancouver shipping man, will be started at once, at a cost of $60.000. Company will be known as the New Westminster Dock and Forwarding Company and will cater chiefly to the lumber export trade and other Fraser River business.

Northwestern Power Committee is Criticized

Failure to Call Bondholders' Meeting and Interlocking Representation on Committee Arouses Comment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Opposition is developing to the personnel of the bondholders protective committee for Northwestern Power Co. At the same time some bondholders have expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that this committee was self-appointed and that no general meeting of bondholders was called in order to formulate plans.

It will be recalled that early in 1929 an investment banking group, comprising Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Kissel, Kinnicut and Co., Spencer, Trask and Co., E. H. Rollins and Sons, and A. Iselin and Co., offered to the public $10,000,000 of Northwestern Power Co.'s first mortgage bonds. In addition to the property and works, the bonds were further secured by the guarantee of principal and interest by the Winnipeg Electric Co. It was stipulated in the trust deed that payment of principal and interest would be in United States gold coin, if the bondholder so requested.

Defers Bond Interest

Late in 1931 it was announced that the bond interest due on January 1, 1932, would be paid in Canadian currency only. This proposal was protested and rather than be in technical default, the company, in April, offered bondholders scrip amounting to $5 for each $30 coupon in settlement of the difference between Canada and United States funds. This scrip was guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric.

When the time came to pay the half-yearly interest, action was deferred by the company. This was on June 18. On July 7 following, Winnipeg Electric announced that it was unable "at present" to meet its obligations as guarantor of the bonds of Northwestern Power. There is 90 days grace from July 1 before the bonds are technically in default.

Form Protective Committee

Meanwhile it was announced that a bondholders protective committee would be formed. On July 21 the personnel of the committee was announced. They were: J. B. Woodyatt, of Montreal, of Southern Canada Power Co. and director of Winnipeg Electric and Northwestern Power Co., to be chairman; A. N. Drolet, director, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Quebec; William Ferguson, of Kidder, Peabody and Co., New York; Arthur H. Gilbert, of Spencer, Trask and Co., of New York; George deB. Greene, of E. H. Rollins and Sons, New York; S. Kilpatrick, of Govett Sons and Co., London, Eng.; John J. Rudolph, of Iselin and Co., New York; and A. J. Nesbitt, of Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., director of Winnipeg Electric and Northwestern Power Co.'s

Early this month W. Wynne Robinson, of the National Trust Co., Montreal, was added to the committee. The next move was the resignation of A. J. Nesbitt and the appointment of Glyn Osler, K.C., of Toronto, to take his place. The former retired, to make way for Mr. Osler, who represents large Canadian bondholders.

This is the position of the bondholders committee to date.

Objection to Scheme

Several bondholders, however, are not satisfied with the arrangement. Objections to the personel of the committee are in no way personal. It is felt, however, that the best interests of Northwestern bondholders can hardly be served when members of the committee may also be financially interested in Winnipeg Electric.

Propose Independent Committee

The Prudential Trust Co., of Montreal, are advertising to bondholders of Northwestern Power Co., asking them to communicate with the trust company for certain information before they consent to any scheme of arrangement. In reply to these inquiries a letter from David N. Finnil & Co., of Montreal, is sent out. It reads as follows:

"With reference to the announced organization of a bondholders' committee as a result of default in payment of the interest due on the first of July, it is to be noted that no general meeting of the bondholders was called with a view to selecting a representative committee.

"The composition of the committee would suggest that it has been selected by parties who have interests which might be adverse to the interests of the bondholders at large.

"It is known that some of the bondholders of Northwestern Power Co. are also interested in the Winnipeg Electric and Power Corporation, either as holders of large blocks of preferred and common stock, or through holdings in interlocking companies. Under these circumstances, without impugning the good faith of these people, we feel that it is unfair to ask them to represent the interests of the bondholders of Northwestern Power Co., which duty might entail action prejudicial to Winnipeg Electric, and consequent loss to them.

"In consequence, we have been requested to organize an independent and truly representative bondholders' committee either to co-operate with the existing committee, or replace it, but in any event to protect the interests of Northwestern Power Co. bondholders. We therefore request all bondholders to send their names and addresses to the Prudential Trust Co., Montreal, in order that such a committee may be formed."

VANCOUVER LEADS AS GRAIN SHIPPER

Baby Outlet Handles More of Canadian Crop Than Any Other Port

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—For the fourth successive season Vancouver has led all Canada as a shipping port for Canadian wheat.

This development has come about within less than a dozen years. It indicates the solid foundation on which the westward grain traffic is based.

Ten years ago Vancouver elevators handled 8,000,000 bushels while Montreal's took care of 34,000.000 bushels. Last year the positions were reversed, Vancouver shipping more than 75,000,000 bushels and Montreal, 54,500,000 bushels.

Elevator accommodation has expanded here, too. Ten years ago facilities aggregated 1,150,000 bushels capacity. Today, including additions under construction, elevator capacity in Vancouver totals 17,728,000 bushels—the largest ocean grain elevator accommodation in the world, Montreal now being second with 15,162,000 bushels.

Vancouver's exports are not confined to Pacific countries. The Panama Canal has enabled this port to make the United Kingdom its most important market; last year the exports to Europe totalled 71,000,000 bushels from Vancouver. Ten years ago exports from here to Europe were only 4,500,000 bushels.

R. C. Milroy, president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, regards Vancouver's grain handling facilities as efficient, but not yet adequate to meet the requirements of the steadily growing volume of traffic. It is noteworthy that Vancouver is the only large seaport in the world where elevator facilities are at present being increased.

Note Bigger Salmon Pack From B. C. Fishery Areas

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—When the Far East recovers from the war spirit and gets down to normal business again, British Columbia newsprint mills stand more than an even chance of cashing in on the vast trade opportunities there, according to Robert H. Scanlon, director of Powell River Company, who has returned from a six months' tour of the Orient.

He discovered: old agitation against importation of foreign newsprint in Japan has temporarily died down; China is in the market for newsprint to meet a wide variety of uses; newsprint from Canada is successfully meeting the competition of Scandinavian countries.

The exchange rate will probably be a little better during the next few months due to the movement of Japan's chief exports, but there is no indication of a sustained improvement; in Japan our geographical position has enabled us definitely to beat the Swedish newsprint shippers. China is our greatest potential market of all.

B. C. Pulp Mills Remain Shut

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Mills of the B. C. Pulp & Paper Company at Port Alice and Woodfibre will remain shut down until the early fall at the earliest, depending a good deal on the Oriental market and the fluctuations of Japanese exchange, according to President Lawrence W. Killam. Marketing conditions at present, he says, are steady but quiet. Minor repairs are being made at both the company's mills during the shutdown.

FEWER PASSENGERS ON ELECTRIC TRAMS

Many Systems Fail to Earn Operating Expenses

Passenger traffic of electric railway systems in Canada showed further decreases in 1931, the total number of passengers carried being 720,468,361 as against 792,701,493 in 1930. This was a decrease of 72,233,132 passengers, or 9.1 per cent. None of the railways showed an increase and decreases for the larger systems ranged from 4.2 per cent for the British Columbia Electric to 18.5 for the Calgary municipal system. Montreal tramways carried almost one-third of the total Canadian traffic and the Toronto system carried a little more than one quarter.

Reports were received from 52 systems and of these 20 failed to earn operating expenses and, after paying interest, taxes, etc., but before providing for reserves and dividends, 27 showed deficits. The income of the other 25 systems more than overcame these losses, however, so that the net income of all systems amounted to $7,471.201, which compares with a net income of $10,007,077 in 1930.

The total number of employees for all electric railways amounted to 17,158 and the payroll to $24,647,391, as compared with 18,340 employees paid $26,954,994 in 1930.

Operating data for the ten most important systems are:

10 Chief Electric Railway Systems Operating Results, 1931

Name	Gross Revenue $	Oper. Expenses $	Net Revenue $
Mtl. Trams	14,500,960	9,286,986	5,213,974
Toro. Trans. Comm. ..	12,639,774	7,912,765	4,727,009
B.C. Elec. Rly.	5,313,866	4,371,210	942,656
Winnipeg .	3,112,416	2,464,907	647,509
Ottawa ...	1,644,936	1,033,030	611,906
Hamilton .	1,321,411	990,939	330,472
Quebec R.L. & P.	1,063,274	901,849	161,425
Calgary ..	771,713	559,300	212,413
Edmonton .	731,332	522,155	209,177
N.S. L.&P.	696,570	482,357	214,213

City Still Fights B. C. E. R. Over Vancouver Bus Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The city will renew its application before the legislature for power to operate a municipal bus service or give a franchise to a private transportation company, in competition with the B. C. Electric Railway (B. C. Power). Last year authority was refused by the government.

The council asks permission to open up a bus service in districts "not adequately served now." W. G. Murrin, president of B. C. Electric Railway, said that his company would not increase any services at this time unless there were corresponding cuts elsewhere.

The council may ask the company to remove its buses from the highway to New Westminster, as these vehicles are said to be in competition with the company's own interurban electric line.

Donnacona Plan Approved by Debenture Holders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Plan for the reorganization of Donnacona Paper Co. has been accepted by the debenture holders, holders of $2,175,000 of debentures voting in favor and $260,000 as opposed. Under the scheme holders of the debentures will receive two shares of class "B" common stock for each $100 principal amount held.

Opposition to the approval of the plan was voiced by Col. J. L. Ralston, K.C., acting for a Quebec group including W. Stewart Atkinson, Col. Jack O'Meara, chairman of Quebec's Harbor Commission; Major Dunn, of Quebec; W. W. Williamson, of Montreal and others.

DETROIT TUNNEL 1932 EARNINGS AT 1931 LEVEL

Asks Deposit of Bonds to Permit Foreclosure Proceedings

Net operating results of Detroit-Canada Tunnel Co. for 1932 are expected to be approximately the same as in 1931, when the company showed net earnings of $127,996 available for bond interest, depreciation and amortization. No bond or debenture interest is being paid this year. Gross revenues in 1932 have been under those of 1931, but operating expenses have been reduced to a corresponding degree. In the five months ended May 30, 1932, a balance of $13,047 was available for bond interest and depreciation. This period is normally a lean one.

The protective committee for the first mortgage bondholders is considering reorganization of the company and states that foreclosure proceedings would appear advisable in order that the property could be bought in by the bondholders unless other bidders offer a satisfactory price. The committee for debenture holders has not as yet suggested any plan. At present some 45 per cent of the first mortgage bonds have been deposited and until a greater proportion of the bonds have been deposited the committee does not feel warranted in pressing a foreclosure suit.

The protective committee employed Arthur Anderson & Co. to make a study of cross river traffic, competitive rates, and an analysis of earning power of the property under varying circumstances, which might be brought to pass in future. As a result of this investigation the protective committee feels that under the most favorable conditions which might develop in a reasonable time, there is little likelihood of the company curing the default. Deposit of first mortgage bonds with the committee which would enable foreclosure proceedings to be taken is believed to be the chief hope. Depositary for the bonds is Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

The statement of operations for the first five months of 1932 is as follows:

Gross revenue	$267,259
Operating expenses	158,746
Net earnings	108,513
Taxes	88,381
Gross corporate income	20,132
General interest	7,085
Balance available for bond interest, depr., etc.	$13,047

Southern Canada Power Earnings on Lower Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Decline in both gross and net earnings for July and for the ten months ended July, 1932, is reported by Southern Canada Power Co. Gross income last month totalled $173,720, a decrease of $14,204 from the same month a year ago. Operating expenses were cut $12,515. leaving net earnings at $108,711 as against $110,400 in July, 1931.

Cumulative returns for the ten months ended July, 1932. show gross revenue of $1,867,649 and operating expenses $682,101, leaving a net profit of $1,185,548. For the corresponding period of the previous year income amounted to $1,963,211; expenses $771,797; and net operating income $1,191,414.

Public Utility Earnings

British Columbia Power

June:	1932 $	1931 $	Decrease $
Gross earn..	1,033,313	1,095,355	62,042
Oper. exp. ..	748,194	773,689	25,495
Net earn. ...	285,119	321,666	36,547
Int. & pref. divds.	208,264	227,699	19,435
Balance	76,855	93,967	17,112
Aggregates:			
Gross earn.*	13,693,486	14,544,494	851,008
Net earn.*..	4,507,845	5,020.120	512,275
Int. & pref. divds.	2,499,168	2,581,075	81,907
Balance	2,008,677	2,439,045	430,368

*July 1 to June 30.

Jamaica Public Service

June:	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earn.	61,463.60	63,383.08
Oper. exp. & taxes	40,095.04	39,191.79
Net earnings	21.368.56	24,191.29
Int. & amort. chgs.	9,327.84	9,404.55
Balance	12.040.72	14,786.74
12 Mos. End. June 30:		
Gross earnings	798,639.07	843,001.22
Oper. exp. & taxes	484,481.82	494,324.19
Net earnings	314,157.25	348,677.03
Other income	3,911.15	....
Balance	318,068.40	348,677.03
Int. & amort. chgs.	112,339.84	114,449.27
Balance	205,728.56	234,227.76

Canadian Western Natural Gas

Earnings:	1931 $	1932 $	Increase $
January	262,102	296,751	34,649
February	226,842	338,591	111,749
March	232.102	287,945	55,843
April	214,889	205,967	*8,922
May	124,260	126,078	1,818
June	84,419	85,155	736
Aggre. earn.†	1,144,614	1,340,487	204,795

†From Jan. 1 to June 30.

Winnipeg Electric Company

June:	1931 $	1932 $	Decrease $
Gross earn. ..	457,359	427,820	29,539
Working exp.	320,845	283,009	37,836
Net earnings .	136,514	[illegible]44.811	*8,297
Aggre. gross†	2,976,492	2,910,270	66,222
Aggre. net†..	990,480	1,091,339	*100,859

*Increase.
†From Jan. 1 to end of June.

Southern Canada Power

July:	1932 $	1931 $	Decr. $
Gross earn. ..	173,720	187,924	14,204
Oper. exp. ...	65,009	77,524	12,515
Net earn.	108,711	110,400	1,689
10 Months:			
Gross earn. ..	1,867,649	1,963,211	95,562
Oper. exp. ...	682,101	771,797	89,696
Net earn.	1,185,548	1,191,414	5,866

Southern Canada Power
July

	1932	1931	Dec.
Gross	$173,720	$187,924	$14,204
Expenses ..	65,009	77,524	12,515
Net	$108,711	$110,400	$1,689
Ten Months			
Gross	$1,867,649	$1,963,211	$95,562
Expenses ..	682,101	771,797	89,696
Net	$1,185,548	$1,191,414	$5,866

UNTREATED EASTERN
CEDAR POLES
25 ft. to 50 ft.
ALFRED E. COWLING
Scotstown Que.

MERSEY PAPER INCOME IN 1931 REGISTERS GAIN

Balance Carried Forward to Surplus Shows Big Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Increased earnings and a larger balance carried forward to surplus are features of Mersey Paper Co.'s report for 1931, in comparison with that of the preceding year.

Gross income from all sources in 1931 totalled $1,093,573, as against $852,922 in 1930. There was a slight increase in depreciation and interest charges, leaving net profits at $393,464, compared to $172,702 in the previous year. Owing to the uncertain situation existing in the newsprint industry, the management decided to set up a contingency reserve of $60,000, which left a balance of $333,464 to be carried forward to surplus.

Details of Income

Particulars of the income account for the past two years follow:

	1931 $	1930 $
Net earnings	1,093,573	852,922
Less: Deprec.	250,000	240,000
Interest	450,109	440,220
Res. for cont.	60,000	......
Net profit	333,464	172,702
Add: Prev. balance..	172,702	......
Balance forward	506,166	172,702

WORKING CAPITAL

	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	1,462,330	1,403,191
Current liabilities ..	4,644,708	4,767,256
Excess of curr. liabs. over current assets	3,182,378	3,364,065

Examination of the balance sheet as at December 31. 1931, shows total assets of $14,282,657, as against $14,159,925 at the end of the preceding year. There is a minor decline in cash on hand, while accounts receivable are up from $509.086 to $651,460. Inventories, including advances on woods operations have been reduced from $882,673 to $807,622. Fixed assets show an increase of about $79,000 to $12,779,454.

Bank Loan Lower

Among liabilities a decline is noted in bank loans from $853,000 to $726,000. There is an increase of $10,000 to $845,435 in accounts and notes payable.

Funded debt and capital stock outstanding remain unchanged. A new item appearing in the balance sheet this year is a contingent liability of bills under discount amounting to $215,356.

Price Bros. Bondholders Committee to be Formed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Harris Forbes Co. Ltd., members of the underwriting syndicate, have circularized first mortgage bondholders of Price Bros. and Co. as follows:

"Funds are not deposited for the payment of interest due on Aug. 1, 1932, in your bonds and steps are now being taken by us to form a bondholders' protective committee to act in your behalf for the protection of your interest in the situation.

"We will advise you more definitely later regarding this, and then ask you to deposit your bonds with the committee so that they may proceed."

Joins O'Brien and Williams

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—R. C. Carthew, who has been connected with the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. R. Timmins and Co., has now become associated with O'Brien and Williams, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Jamaica Public Service Earnings Slightly Lower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Decline in both gross and net operating revenues during June last, as compared with the same month a year ago, is reported by Jamaica Public Service Ltd. Income for the month amounted to $61,463 and expenses, $40,095, leaving net earnings of $21,368. After taking care of interest and amortization charges, there remained a balance of $12,040. In June, 1931, gross income totalled $63,383, operating expenses $39,191, net earnings $24,191 and balance $14,786.

Cumulative returns for the twelve months ended June 30, 1932, showed gross income of $798,639, and a net return of $314,157. After taking into consideration income from other sources and interest and amortization charges, there remained a balance for reserve, retirement and dividends of $205,728. In the preceding twelve months period gross earnings amounted to $843,001 and operating expenses $494,324, leaving net earnings of $328677. Interest and amortization charges amounted to $114,449, leaving a balance of $234,227, or $28,499 more that that reported in the twelve months just ended.

Bigger Orient Market Seen for B. C. Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Increase in activity at canneries and on chief fishing grounds brought 1932 canned salmon pack this week to a total exceeding last year's. Latest figures show the pack to be 422,493 cases, as compared with 382,604 for the corresponding period last year.

Greatest increase is noted in the springs, cohoes and chums. Sockeye pack is heaviest, due to the good catches in the Fraser.

Northwestern Power Committee is Completed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Organization of the committee representing the bondholders of Northwestern Power Co., which failed to pay interest on its funded debt due July 2 last, has now been completed. In order to afford representation to large Canadian holders without increasing the members of the committee which already consists of nine members, A. J. Nesbitt has retired to make place for Glyn Osler, K.C., of Toronto.

Canada Northern Power Output Larger This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Canada Northern Power Corp. reports an output of electrical energy in May last of 37,125,750 kw.h., as against 34,957,590 kw.h. in May, 1931. Cumulative returns for the twelve months ended May 31 last show a total output of 431,255,760 kw.h. This compares with 386,722,320 kw.h. in the preceding year.

London Secures Industry

The London Chamber of Commerce announces the completion of arrangements whereby the Detroit Stoker Company of Canada Ltd., have concluded plans with George White and Son Company Ltd., to produce for Canada the Detroit stoker and automatic device for feeding coal under boilers in industrial heating plants.

Market for Parchment

According to the Fisheries News Bulletin something like sixty tons of parchment paper are used every year by the lobster canners of Canada's Atlantic coast in lining the tins of lobsters which are placed on the world's markets.

Vancouver Plans Exhibition

Thirty buildings will be used to demonstrate the various exhibits in the 45 sections of the Canada Pacific Exhibition which will be held in Vancouver this year from August 29 to Sept. 5, inclusive.

An Attractive Investment Combination

Today's prices make it possible to purchase $500 each of the following Public Utility Bonds, $2500 par value, for $2175, the annual income from which would amount to $135.

This diversification affords safety, an interest return of over 6.25%, and opportunity for appreciation.

British Columbia Power Corp..........5% 1960
Canadian Northern Power Corp.........5% 1953
Maclaren-Quebec Power Company...5½% 1961
Ottawa Valley Power Company.......5½% 1970
Shawinigan Water & Power Company..6% 1937

Full particulars on request

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and Company Limited
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Canadian Pacific Listing More Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Application has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange for permission to list an additional 500,000 shares of $25 par value ordinary shares.

This additional listing is said to be in connection with the convertible clause in the recently issued 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the company, due in 1942, which are convertible into ordinary shares at the rate of four shares for each $100 bond.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Murray Bay, Que. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Here Are Certain Buyers

"THE trouble, or one of the troubles today, is that those who *would, can't* and those who *can, won't.*"

So said one of Canada's leading executives recently, and the statement contains truth—but not all the truth. Thousands of people who *can, will.* They *have the ability* to buy and *they will buy* if the *advantage* of buying is made clear.

• • •

HERE is where The Financial Post is of great value. Its readers are people with power to buy — people who need to buy — people with an ample margin over their needs.

Here is a huge group of manufacturers and directors buying carefully but confidently for industry. Never has this group checked so carefully as today. Comparatively small company expenditures are watched, but these expenditures are made when the making of them will help to produce a more saleable product or will lower costs.

Here is a group — these readers of The Financial Post — who buy largely for themselves — for their families. They buy a wide range of products, household goods, clothing, automobiles, travel, tobacco, as well as securities, insurance, banking, trust and professional services. Their desires and needs have been continually widened by new responsibilities, by travel, contacts and reading. They have the means to gratify these desires and needs.

YOU are looking for markets — places with buying power. Here is a great Canadian market — great buying power. It does not lie entirely in Halifax or Vancouver, in Montreal or St. John, in Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Regina or Quebec. *It lies in all these places. This great market is composed of the men at the head of affairs in every city, town and village of Canada and Newfoundland.* It is these men that The Financial Post has gathered as its readers — gathered them through 25 years of giving the information these men need.

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News of Investment Markets

HIGH GRADE BOND PRICES STABLE; VOLUME SMALL

B. C. Treasury Bills Offered in N. Y. May Test Market

FIRST IN YEAR

Saskatchewan Issue is All Placed—Municipal Sales Expected in September

During the past week Canadian high-grade bond prices have tended to remain more or less stationary with no indication of weakness after the rapid appreciation that took place during July. Industrial and utility bonds showed no definite trend and volume of trading was small. Probably the most interesting development of the week and possibly the most significant is the direct sale of an issue of $2,000,000 two-year 5 per cent treasury bills of British Columbia to a New York syndicate.

This issue was publicly offered on August 17 and if sale proceeds well the syndicate has an option on an additional $2,000,000. Cost basis to the province will depend upon exchange rates at maturity. The treasury bills are being offered retail on a 7% yield basis in New York, a higher yield than is to be obtained on the better grade state and municipal issues in that market.

Importance of the issue lies in the fact that it is the first new offering of a Canadian security to be made in New York for over a year and to some extent it will test the acceptability of Canadian bonds in that market. No Canadian short-term issue has been offered publicly in New York for some years, placement generally being made privately. The domestic offering of $2,000,000 Saskatchewan 6's, due 1952, made quietly last week on a 6.15 per cent yield basis is stated to have been taken up entirely.

While various municipal issues have been sold in recent weeks at prices well above those available earlier in the year an increase in the number of issues is expected early in September. Montreal appears to be the chief municipal borrower in need of financing but a number of western cities have not been in the market yet this year and there remains a substantial volume of municipal financing to be accomplished if civic bank loans are to be reduced. Dominion financing is definitely in prospect, probably well on in the autumn but no details are available. Needs of the federal authorities may well exceed $200,000,000 and as much as possible will probably be secured in London or New York if these markets are open.

Gleneagles Investment Co. Meet Interest Payment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Interest charges on its first mortgage bonds, due on August 15, have been met by the Gleneagles Investment Co. This payment covers that due on June 15 last, payment of which was deferred. Under the trust deed provisions, the company had until August 15 to make good the default before foreclosure procedures could be instituted.

At the beginning of July it was stated that the general situation surrounding Gleneagles Investment Co. was fairly satisfactory, as the apartment space was about three-quarters rented. The chief problem of the company was said to be the matter of renewals of rented space as from October 1 next.

Meighen Named President of London & Western Trusts

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., has been appointed president of London & Western Trust Co. to succeed W. W. Evans who died recently.

Mr. Meighen is vice-president and general counsel of Canadian General Securities and is a director of a number of investment trusts as well as Home Oil Co. and Lowery Petroleum Ltd. He has been a director of London & Western Trust Co. for a number of years.

Bond Sales

TOWN OF WATERLOO, ONT.

Harris, MacKeen & Co. was awarded $75,623 of six per cent installment debentures of the Town of Waterloo, Ont., at 101.01 on August 12. The debentures mature as follows: $3,561 in 10 installments; $2,695 in 15 installments; $3,866 in 20 installments; $25,000 in 20 installments; $32,500 in 20 installments and $8,000 in 30 installments. Bids for the issue were as follows:

1. Harris, MacKeen & Co.	101.01
2. Goulding, Bulmer Scott	100.648
3. H. R. Bain & Co.	100.40
4. Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	100.29
5. Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.07
6. Waterloo Bond Corp.	99.85
7. J. L. Graham & Co.	99.538
8. Gairdner & Co.	99.53
9. Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy	99.13
10. Dyment, Anderson & Co.	98.90
11. Cochrane, Murray & Co.	98.51

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sale is reported by the Province of British Columbia of an issue of $2,000,000 five per cent 2-year treasury bills to a New York syndicate headed by Ernst & Co. at 105.50, Canadian funds. This issue was publicly offered August 17 at 96⅝ in New York to yield seven per cent. The syndicate has taken an option on an additional $2,000,000.

Bond Tenders

August 23, Village of Priceville, P.Q.—$15,000 of 6 per cent debentures dated September 1, 1932, and maturing in 30 years. C. E. Rioux, sec.-treas.

Beatty Bros. Acquire Louden Business Here

The Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd., together with the parent company, the Louden Machinery Co. of Fairfield, Iowa, U. S. A., with offices at Guelph, Ontario, have decided to discontinue sales and manufacturing operations in Canada. They have made arrangements with Beatty Bros., Ltd., of Fergus, Ontario, to take over their entire stock of material, jiggs, dies and patterns. The deal gives Beatty Bros. the right to all Louden patents in Canada and permission to use the Louden name for a period of 99 years.

It is understood that Beatty Bros. will continue to manufacture the complete line of Louden hay tools, water bowls, manure carriers, cow stalls, industrial conveyor systems and other hardware specialties. Beatty Bros. have a Dominion-wide sales and distributing organization, and it is claimed that the addition of the new lines will have a tendency to lower manufacturing and distributing costs.

B. C. MAKES SALE IN N. Y. MARKET OF NEW ISSUE

Two-Year Treasury Bills Are Offered Direct; First in Years

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Breaking into the New York market with a direct sale for the first time since the market debacle of 1929, the provincial government has completed what it regards as the most satisfactory loan floated by British Columbia since the province entered confederation.

In this transaction Hon. J. W. Jones, minister of finance, sold $2,000,000 of provincial government securities of a two-year term and bearing interest at five per cent, at 105.50, with an option on a further $2,000,000. If the Canadian dollar is back to par in the United States when the loan matures, these borrowings will cost the province only 2.16 per cent in interest, according to Mr. Jones.

"This is the best price British Columbia has obtained for its securities since confederation," said Mr. Jones. "It is particularly gratifying at this time, when most markets are depressed. British Columbia was the first province to enter the British market with a large loan last spring. Now we are the first to break into the New York market."

The loan was sold to Ernst & Co. with associated American financial firms.

Aldred Invest Income to Date Shows Decline

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Aldred Investment Corp. of Canada reports net profits after all charges of $761 during the six months ended June last. This compared with $20,986 for the first half of last year. It is also stated that the loss on securities sold between January and June, 1932, was $345, as against $3,940 for the first six months of 1931.

For all of last year Aldred Investment reported a total revenue of $135,369. After taking care of expenses, interest charges, exchange and loss on securities sold, there was a balance of $2,900, as against $60,703 in the previous year. The decline in revenue made it necessary for the directors to defer dividend due on the preferred stock as from the beginning of last year.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 1931, indicated total assets of $3,287,237. Of this amount $3,185,093 represented investments at cost. No particulars were given in the annual report as to the market value of the company's investments.

The interim report for the first half of this year shows total assets on June 30, 1932, of $3,276,123, of which investments at cost account for $3,175,312. The market value of the latter was $1,033,539, or a decline of $2,141,773.

FIRSTBROOK BOX BOND HOLDERS TO TAKE ACTION

Institutions Will Not Accept Compromise Offers

Following extended negotiations with institutions holding a large proportion of its bonds, Firstbrook Boxes Ltd. passed into default on August 15 following failure to pay bond interest due June 15 on its 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of which some $487,500 is outstanding. It is understood that no agreement could be reached with large bondholders who after a comprehensive study of the situation are inclined to favor foreclosure rather than compromise their rights under the trust deed.

Bondholders have been notified of a meeting to be held on September 14 at which a protective committee will be appointed. At this meeting bondholders will be asked to authorize the trustee or receiver to either sell or continue operation of the company but it is understood that sale of the company's assets may be possible at a figure in excess of $1,000,000. In addition to the first mortgage bonds the company has $496,600 of 7 per cent preference stock of $100 par value and 60,000 shares of no par value common. Management is vested in three management shares. The bonds and preferred stock were offered publicly in July, 1928, by Gairdner & Co. and 1,500 shares of common was given as a bonus with the preferred shares.

No financial statement has been made public for 1931 operations but in 1930 bond interest was earned 1.77 times after depreciation and earnings on the preferred stock amounted to $4.58 per share but the full dividend was paid for the year. Preferred dividend due March 15, 1931, was passed and no dividends have been paid since. The company manufactures wood and corrugated paper boxes, box shooks, folding cartons and display boxes in its comparatively new plant at Mount Denis, Ont., and owns plants at Thessalon and Penetang, Ont. It has Canadian and British Empire rights to patents owned by Robert Gair Co., New York.

Severe competition among Canadian box manufacturers for a decreased volume of business in the past few years has caused substantial reduction in earnings throughout the industry, which was geared to 1929 production levels.

RETAIL OUTLETS OF ST. CATHARINES TOTAL ALMOST 400

Food and Auto Groups Lead in Total Sales

Total sales of all retail stores in St. Catharines in 1930 amounted to $13,177,200 and in addition receipts of service establishments were $1,040,100, according to the census of merchandising undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the total sales, approximately 67 per cent of the business was done by independents, only about 25 per cent of the retail business of the city being done by sectional or national chains.

In the grocery field, however, the chain system has a much greater share of the business with sales of $1,129,000 out of $2,199,100, or slightly more than 51 per cent of the total, and in the filling station group they do 62 per cent of the business.

There were 398 retail stores operating in the city in 1930 and they employed a total of 1,424 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to $1,551,200. Of the total, 375 were employed by chains and received $962,500 in wages. Service establishments numbered 149 and their 266 employees received $330,600 in salaries and wages.

Of the total of 398 stores engaged in the retail merchandising, 326 were single store independents, 48 were branches of sectional or national chains, 14 were units of two and three store multiples and 10 were independents in co-operative buying organizations. In the grocery field there were 13 units of sectional or national chains, 51 independents and 12 others.

Statistics of the principal retail merchandising groups are:

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN ST. CATHARINES

	No. of Stores	No. of Employees*	Salaries and wages $	Net sales† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	42	246	380,000	2,747,000	250,000
Food	128	292	231,500	3,376,700	225,100
General merchandise	16	280	195,300	1,484,100	374,900
Apparel	48	154	153,900	1,307,700	443,000
Lumber	28	114	163,000	1,134,700	318,200
Furniture	16	42	52,700	410,700	90,500
Restaurant	22	74	47,700	397,700	11,200
All other	108	272	327,100	2,318,600	469,400
Total	398	1,424	1,551,200	‡13,177,200	2,182,300

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and from members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

† Included in these figures is $57,100 which represents service receipts by merchandising establishments.

‡ To these sales may be added $80,000 retail sales by wholesalers in St. Catharines.

LOW PROFIT YEAR FOR WALKER'S NOW EXPECTED

Stock Reduction and U. S. "Wet" Policies Make Stock Active

Although net profits of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts have been dropping progressively for almost three years, the capital stock of the company in recent months has become a favorite with traders because of the financial policy of the directorate and management to reduce the outstanding stock, and because both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the presidency of the United States have declared for a change in the present policy of uncompromising prohibition. That interest leaps over the rather obvious fact that net profits once again for the year ending August 31, 1932, must be comparatively low.

Bought Preferred at $9.43

The decision of the directorate last spring to change 2,640,000 no par value common shares into 660,000 no par shares of the preferred stock and 660,000 no par value shares of common stock proved the most popular stock market event of 1932 to date. The $1 dividend being paid on the preferred shares is exactly the same as the 25c. dividend being paid on the former common shares, but in view of the fact that by June 17, 1932, the company had reduced the preferred stock from 660,000 shares to 543,270 shares shareholders can already savor the strengthened earnings position of the remaining shares. Instead of $660,000 per year at the present rate of $1 a share the company reduced its obligations by this one stroke to $543,270 a year. In other words, it saved a cash outlay of $116,730 yearly with a cash expenditure of $1,100,764 for redeeming this stock. The stock was bought at an average price of $9.43 a share. To get this cash the company probably sold more than that amount of 5½ per cent Dominion Government bonds but its loss in interest would be little more than half of the 10 per cent saved in dividend payments. Undoubtedly the company will proceed with this policy so long as market valuations give it such an advantage and as long as directors feel confident that the dividend will be paid!

Recent purchases by the company are in a declining scale and observers fear there may be a break in the process of redemption until earnings improve.

Banking on Common's Future

The company's last balance sheet showed Dominion of Canada bonds which cost them $6,179,665. At present market prices for the preferred stock this is almost sufficient to extinguish the preferred stock, leaving the common stock outstanding. That is why in recent trading more and more attention is being paid by speculators to the possibilities of the common stock. In all probability, however, the company will still continue to maintain a strong working capital position and no necessary advantage in that way will be sacrificed to gain the present objective quickly.

The quick decline of this company as well as other distillery companies from a position where high earnings were the rule to one where it is difficult for most of them to show net profits at all, has resulted from the fact that a number of these companies overextended some years ago in order to take advantage of what appeared a lucrative field. Following that over-expansion it became more difficult to get into the United States market, because of a tightening up of prohibitory machinery and because of the decision of the Dominion Government to co-operate with United States governments to make it difficult to export whisky and strong liquors from Canada to United States.

Depression Lessens Drinking

On top of that came the business depression and the growing tendency of former consumers of strong drink to cut down on this as well as on other luxury products. Thus Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts had net profits of $4,117,668 in 1929, dropped to $2,757,164 in 1930, to $1,060,882 in 1931 and probably still lower in the year ending August 31, 1932. Thus in 1929 the company earned more than twice its dividend, in 1930 a little bit more than its dividend, in 1931 half its dividend and in 1932 dropped its rate to one-quarter of what was paid in 1930, which is public and clear evidence as to what has been happening. Its earnings on the common stock had been $1.04 a share in 1930, 40c. a share in 1931 and probably somewhere less than 20 cents a share in 1932. Most of the public statements of officials of distillery companies have stressed the fact that taxes on spirits are now so high that it is seriously interfering with consumption, that prices of manufacturers have had to be dropped quite low to meet the views of chairmen of liquor control boards in the various provinces and that about 70 per cent of the strong drink sold has been of imported spirits.

U. S. Will Move Slowly

It may be that Canadian shareholders have been a trifle optimistic as to the quickness with which changes of Republican and Democratic policies can be made effective. It may prove a very long process, whittling away the 18th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution established on January 29, 1919, to prevent the manufacture, sale and use of strong liquors in the United States for beverage purposes. By the 5th article of the U. S. Constitution the Congress has to propose amendment to the Constitution whenever two thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the states, it has to call a convention for proposing the amendment. In either case the amendment shall be, to all intents and purposes, part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the federal states, or by conventions in three fourths of the states as the one or other method of ratification is proposed by Congress. In the last Congress the majority still favored adherence to prohibition but recent declarations by John Rockefeller, Jr., by President Hoover and others may modify sentiment to a very large degree in the next Congress. That view is being taken by traders in the market.

Bootleg Industry Thrives

It is by no means certain that whatever changes are agreed upon by Congress in the various states, will make very much difference to Canada. It would make some difference undoubtedly, but under prohibition it is reported that large numbers of distilleries have been organized which could continue in operation legally, whereas heretofore their operation has been illegal. These have grown to such an extent that they have even been exporting to Canada under false labels.

Those in the industry expect that any change in United States policy will be piecemeal. The beer and wine advocates are against whisky sales and in any case there will be protection to United States industry while the lower exchange values of European currencies will give European liquors an advantage.

In the meantime present shareholders and traders paying attention to this stock hope that the preferred will eventually disappear leaving 660,000 no par value common shares or one-quarter of the amount outstanding early in 1932. They calculate that even with most of the bonds gone this will prove a very easy capitalization to handle. The company has no bonded indebtedness and has about 11 gallons of spirits to each share of preferred and common stock outstanding. It is understood that though prices are lower the company has sold a large volume and number of cases during the preceding 12 months.

Payment of the preferred divident at the $1 rate will be to a certain extent in questioin until the actual statement of the company is available. Competition on the Atlantic Coast between Canadian companies remains as keen as ever.

Humberstone Shoe Increases Surplus

Earnings of Humberstone Shoe Co., in the fiscal year ended July 31, are understood to have been well in excess of annual dividend requirements of $2 per share on the no par value common stock. The annual report usually available in September is expected to show share earnings of nearly $3 per share which compares with $3.47 per share earned in 1930-1931.

Sales were but slightly under the company's record year ended July 31, 1931, but lower margin of profit and increased taxes caused some reduction in share earnings. Cash position is understood to have been improved and increase in surplus to around $150,000 is indicated.

NO COMPETITION FROM CHAIN SHOPS IN HULL MARKET

Food Group Accounts for 41 Per Cent of Sales

Single store independents have little competition from units of chain organizations in Hull, Que., according to the census of retail merchandising and service establishments undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and now being published in preliminary form. Of the total retail business of the city, amounting to almost $6,000,000 in 1930, more than $5,000.000 was done by independents and only $260,000 by units of sectional and national chains.

Hull is served by 402 stores selling merchandise, of which 224 are included in the food group and had sales of $2,448,700 in 1930 or almost exactly 41 per cent of the total sales. Considerable business from Ottawa owing to the difference in the liquor laws places restaurants in second place with sales of $878,700 and accounts for their proportionately large number and number of employees.

There were only 88 persons employed in service shops in Hull and the total receipts of 122 establishments was $356,300 in 1930. Amusements head the list with receipts of $101,100, followed by personal services with $78,600 and repair shops with $63,400.

Employees of retail stores and service establishments number 969 and they received $710,200 in salaries and wages in 1930. The food group has the most employees with 250 who received $168,800 in salaries and wages, the restaurants being again in second place with 168 employees who received $158,600.

Hotel statistics for Hull disclose that 12 hotels in the city with 254 guest rooms had total receipts of $760,900 in 1930. Of the total receipts, $86,693 was for rooms, $183,830 for meals, $9,324 for room and meals and $481,053 for other items. There were 164 employees in 1930 who received $148,235 in salaries and wages.

Summary of Principal Retail Merchandising Groups in Hull, Que.

	No. of stores	No. of empl.*	Salaries and wages
Automotive	23	58	$ 51,500
Food	224	250	168,800
Gen. merchand.	20	119	84,100
Apparel	36	60	42,800
Lumber	14	129	67,400
Furniture	6	6	5,000
Restaurant	34	168	158,600
All other	45	91	73,300
	402	881	$651,500

	Net sales † (1930)	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)
Automotive	$ 576,800	$ 36,400
Food	2,448,700	208,900
Gen. merchandise	773,200	242,800
Apparel	389,800	188,700
Lumber	434,300	238,700
Furniture	32,400	15,400
Restaurant	878,700	26,400
All other	466,500	125,100
	‡$5,999,900	$1,077,400

* The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

† Included in these figures is $32,900 which represents service receipts in merchandising establishments.

‡ To these sales may be added $36,200 retail sales made by wholesalers in Hull, Que.

PAPER OUTPUT DROPS SHARPLY FOR JULY LAST

Newsprint Demand Falls Away in Canada and United States

MONTREAL.—Advance figures of the Newsprint Service Bureau indicate a production of 142,491 tons of newsprint by Canadian mills during July last. This is the lowest July figure recorded by the industry for several years; in fact, is the lowest monthly production since February, 1926.

A more favorable feature of the July report is that shipments exceeded output during the month, exports having totalled 145,341 tons as against 164,310 tons in the previous month and 175,350 tons in July, 1931.

Consequent upon the heavier shipments, stocks of newsprint on hand in Canadian mills on August 1, 1932, amounted to 47,017 tons. This compares with 50,029 at the beginning of July and 47,288 tons on August 1, 1931.

American Mills Quiet

Production of newsprint in American mills in July was 74,502 tons, against 85,399 tons in June and 99,548 tons in July, 1931. Shipments totalled 76,857 tons in July this year, compared to 84,255 tons in June. Stocks of newsprint on hand totalled 33,369 tons on August 1, as against 35,502 tons on July 1, and 33,616 tons on August 1, 1931.

Combined production of newsprint in Canada and the United States in July was 216,993 tons. This compares with 246,767 tons in June and 282,279 tons in July, 1931.

Cumulative Output Down

In the first seven months of 1932 American and Canadian mills produced 1,763,683 tons, compared to 2,028,542 tons for the same period of 1931. This was the smallest production for any similar period since 1925, when 1,753,488 tons were manufactured.

United States and Canadian mill shipments for July reached 228,288 tons, against 248,565 tons in June and 272,575 tons in July, 1931.

CANNERS FIND 1932 BUSINESS IS PICKING UP

(Continued from page 1)

canners have been cannier and have refused to ship goods except on order and to regular customers which have established a demand.

Aid Comes From Tariff

Canadians expect some aid from Britain's new tariff policy. The 10 per cent conditional preference extending to November they hope will continue. Continued protection has been the wish and suggestion of the Canning Council (British) and it is fully expected that the Colonies will derive some benefit. Canada will then have an advantage for sale of certain goods over the United States, and has an exchange differential as well at present which will increase its ability to compete. Australia would find its best chance in trying to take the place of California in canned pineapple, pears, peaches and apricots, but in pears and peaches Canada will have some custom because of superior flavor claimed.

Huge Market Exists

Last year canned fruit imports into Great Britain alone amounted to 148,000 tons. The output of British canning establishments in fruit was only 25,000 tons and there will therefore be in the next few years a contest between foreign canners and British canners for part of this market.

The British are organizing in no uncertain way to get all of the home market possible. The Ministry of Agriculture lists 49 firms employed in Great Britain in fruit and vegetable canning. There are 57 factories, all of which have come into existence within the last 8 years. The output of British canning was 7.930,000 cans in 1928 and in 1931 the production was 83,000,000 cans. Yet in 1931 new records for imported canned goods were shown. Imported canned fruit preserved in syrup totalled 3,000,000 cwt. with a value of £5,500,000. This was 500,000 cwt. more than canned fruit imports for 1930 and 1,000,000 cwt. more than the gross imports of 1924. The bulk of the canned fruit imports came from the United States which exported to England some 2,000,000 cwt. in 1931. Canadian canners are mainly interested in these United States exports, which under preferential conditions they would hope to eat into.

Canada so far has shown up best in exports to the British Isles in canned apples, but the United States Pacific slope still leads in the British market. In addition to the fruit preserved in syrup, England in 1931 consumed 1.056,000 cwt. of fruit pulp used for jams. These were obtained principally in Spain, United States and the Netherlands

England is Large Importer

In the fresh fruit market California has a large share. The United Kingdom is the greatest fruit importing country in the world. Imports of fresh fruits in 1931 equalled £32,000,000. Dried and canned fruits and fruit juices swelled this by another £14,000,000. Home production is estimated at £10,000,000 for the year bringing the total to £56,000,000 estimated value of the United Kingdom's annual fruit trade.

The possibilities in vegetable canning for export to England are also being studied by Canadian canners. In England early fresh vegetables come from the garden districts of France, Italy and Spain, but the average Briton is only beginning to learn that summer vegetables may be canned against winter needs. California exporters send 15 per cent of the California output of canned green peas to London's markets. Great Britain imported all its canned celery until 1931 and 75 per cent of California's export of canned asparagus. These are two fields where Canada should do well.

British canners are staking farmers to put down vegetables for their canning factories. Inducements are offered by some firms to farmers who will lay down 1,000 acres of asparagus. The National Canning Co. is working vigorously to get increased acreage in green peas, for which the climate is very suitable. The industry is booming, Welsh tin plate manufacturers are sharing the activities. The Metal Box Co. in Worcester, opened a factory in 1931 of a capacity of 100,000,000 containers a year. Sales are increasing swiftly, and practically its whole capacity was sold in the first half of 1932.

Spruce for Pulpwood

Of all the wood-pulp produced in Canada in 1930, according to the figures recently issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics, somewhat over 93 per cent was composed of two species, namely, spruce and balsam fir, or balsam. The remainder was made up of hemlock, jack pine and poplar, with a few less important kinds.

Fruit Estimates Except Apples Higher in 1932

Commercial apple crop prospects for Canada as revised on August 1 indicate a yield of 3,420,300 barrels as compared with 3,793,052 barrels in 1931, a decrease of approximately 10 per cent. The 1932 estimate, however, is almost equal to the 1927-1931 five year average of 3,425,900 bushels.

Decreases are general throughout Canada with the exception of British Columbia where an increase of approximately 28 per cent is indicated. Recent weather conditions have been particularly conducive to development and this has increased former estimates in many cases.

Pear production is expected to exceed that of 1931 by approximately 4 per cent, while the peach crop estimate is practically the same as last year. Plums and prunes are expected to exceed last year's crop by about 6 per cent and grapes are also expected to be a larger crop.

	Estimated 1932	1931	5-Year Aver.
		Barrels	
N. S.	1,101,500	1,427,492	1,270,400
N. B.	34,000	40,000	32,400
Que.	172,500	200,900	145,500
Ont.	641,500	975,750	731,300
		Boxes	
B. C.	4,412,500	3,446,730	3,738,900
		Barrels	
Can.	3,420,300	3,793,052	3,425,900

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year End	Net Income 1931 $	Net Income 1930 $	Common earnings 1931 $	Common earnings 1930 $	Curr. divid. $	Balance car. fwd. 1931 $	Balance car. fwd. 1930 $	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	% Yield
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd.	May 31	87,812	147,985	0.20	0.97	...	265,467	273,911	...	...	...
Mersey Paper Co.	Dec. 31	333,464	172,702	0.06	...	...	506,166	172,702	...	...	...
Ontario Steel Products Co.	June 30	*110,901	*103,078	...	...	...	42,928	189,368	...	...	...
Wabasso Cotton Co.	June 30	*283,705	3,648	...	0.05	...	103,157	386,862	8	...	...

*Deficit.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Noranda, Que.	July 25	Noranda Mines Ltd.	6%	1933-47	$30,000	92.50	....
Victoria County, Ont.	July	Locally	5½%	1933-47	35,000	100.00	....
Waterloo, Ont.	Aug. 12	Harris, MacKeen & Co.	6%	10-ins.	3,561	101.00	....
			6%	15-ins.	2,695		
			6%	20-ins.	61,366		
			6%	30-ins.	8,000		
Provincial—							
British Columbia	Aug.	Ernst & Co. and syndicate	5%	2-year	2,000,000	105.50	....

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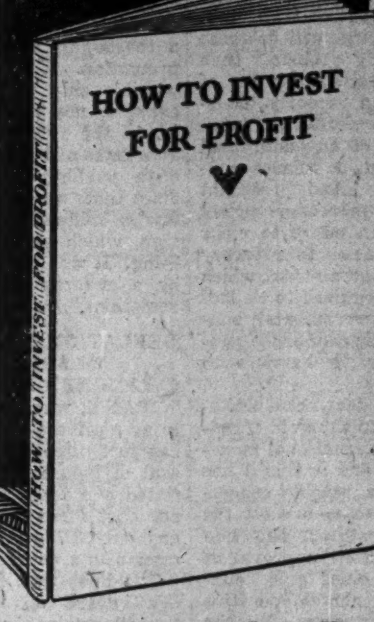
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TORONTO, AUGUST 20, 1932

HOW CANADA'S CREDIT IS BEING USED

IT IS an open secret in grain circles that the marketing agencies of the wheat pools are carrying a large total of wheat futures and have a very large loss to date. The present upswing in wheat prices is lifting the pressure on the pool selling agencies.

The matter is one of public importance in Canada because the Dominion government has undertaken to guarantee the bank loans of the agencies, which means that if any loss is sustained in their operations the taxpayers will shoulder the burden.

Purchase of futures by the pool agencies does not necessarily mean that speculation for the rise has been indulged in. The pools have sold a large amount of wheat for cash and taken back futures contracts from the purchasers, in this manner saving somewhat on storage and carrying charges. There is no evidence upon which one can base an opinion as to the soundness of the allegation, made in United States grain circles, that purchases have been made to support the market.

It was a dangerous and unnecessary step that Prime Minister Bennett took in guaranteeing the banks against loss on their loans against pool grain. It may be doubted if in the long run the Western farmer has gained anything as the pressure upon the wheat market exerted by the knowledge that 80,000,000 bushels or thereabouts of Canadian grain is being carried with government credit has been a serious bear factor.

Yet the failure of all our colossal schemes for a concentrated agency to market Canadian wheat does not deter Western premiers from advocating another national wheat marketing agency for the Dominion.

MONETARY REPORT IS VICTORY FOR BENNETT

MONETARY theorists were completely routed at Ottawa. The report of the conference committee on monetary and financial questions is as conservative a document as the orthodox monetary economist could desire. The bi-metallists, the inflationists, the Empire Currency advocates, all had their say, and here and there in the report of the committee their arguments are vouchsafed the recognition of a casual reference.

The viewpoint of all economists that a rise in wholesale prices is desirable is again stressed. The further conclusion follows that such a rise in prices will do more to solve monetary problems than any arbitrary financial devices of governments. An "orderly monetary policy" is preferred to "inflation or creation of any additional means of payment to finance public expenditure." And precedent to an orderly monetary policy there must be an effort to clear away other obstacles to recovery which are only hinted at but which are generally recognized to be lack of balance in governmental budgets, lack of public confidence generally and excessive barriers to trade.

The committee does not definitely commit itself to the gold standard as the best international monetary mechanism, and in this it has obviously made a notable concession to the British who want the gold standard restored, but who are withholding their approval of it until the two chief gold countries modify their non-co-operative policies in world finance. But the important thing is that the committee does not follow the example of most post-war committees and take a stand against the gold standard. The question of the best international machinery for the settling of credits is left to a larger world conference and this recommendation is a victory for Canada's prime minister, who has, since assuming office, refused to be influenced by monetary quacks. It will be recalled that in his opening address at the conference Mr. Bennett put the quietus on the theorists and declined to consider the monetary problem as one that could be solved by the Empire alone.

The report is really a notable one, not for what it says but for its refusal to subscribe to a great deal of the economic foolishness that has been added fuel to the flames of crisis in the last three years.

LESSONS LEARNED IN 11 PANICS

THE FINANCIAL POST concludes this week a series of studies of a century of depressions in Canadian history. Including some of minor importance, the country has come safely through ten periods of depression—eleven counting this one—in the last 100 years. The world at large has also participated in each of these periods of sub-normal business and panicky finance.

The study has revealed a number of things, to which reference is made in the concluding article this week. But these points stand out as well:

1. Every period of depression is accompanied by despair and by gloomy prophecies of fundamental changes in the social and economic machine. Every period has ended with the old machine running smoothly in much the same old way. Change and progress are found to be constant, very much in the manner of the leading automobile manufacturer who advertises that he presents constant improvement but no new yearly models.

2. The lessons of a depression are only partly learned, or they are learned by a generation that is only partially successful in passing them on to the next generation. Thus the fact that the harrowing experience of deflation has been undergone gives no assurance that another wasteful boom cannot develop.

3. None of the depressions has been ended by hastily conceived legislative panaceas or by drastic medicines, administered by opportunist political or financial quacks.

4. No depression has ever finally been ended in any country without action first being taken to strengthen public finance by economy and careful administration.

5. Movements in the price level are the chief cause of booms and crises and some measure of general price stabilization, achieved in time through continuous refinement of our monetary mechanism in the light of experience, is our chief hope for comparative stability in the future.

6. The signal for the beginning of recovery is usually as obscure as the signal for the precedent collapse but the ground work for recovery is strongly laid when public and business costs have been adjusted to the prevailing price level; when excessive debts have been deflated by the process of the insolvency or default and settlement; when capital loses its timidity and realizes the anomaly of low rates and locked vaults.

The seeds of depression are sown in times of inflation. As an American economist has put it, the time to cure depressions is before they happen.

PRIVATE PROMOTION — BUT POLITICAL

THIS paragraph is from the St. Catharines Standard, a paper that is always on the side of public ownership:

> "It is interesting to observe how The Financial Post raves over the Ontario Government coming to the rescue of the Abitibi. The Post is always against public ownership in any form, but has to admit that private enterprise, in this case, gummed up the works and brought about loss."

Let us assume that the Standard is right; that private ownership entered into an unsound venture—or a sound venture at the wrong time—and that loss resulted. Is that any excuse for the government of Ontario unloading it upon the taxpayers of the province? Private ownership should be left free to make fair profits when it is successful. Likewise it should be allowed to take its own losses when it is unsuccessful.

The trouble with the Abitibi Canyon project is that it was never a thoroughly business-like private promotion. It was a project made possible only through government support, not this time, as usually, in the form of a government guarantee of bonds, but in the form of a public power purchase contract that, we have been informed, Hydro engineers did not willingly sign, which amounts to the same thing. It was pushed and endorsed by a government anxious "to do something" for the North Country.

DEFLATION PROGRESS GOOD IN SOME FIELDS

STANDARD STATISTICS COMPANY, whose chief business is to give private advice to investors, has just discovered that "62.5 per cent of industry is thoroughly deflated and ready to go ahead, 33.8 per cent faces moderate deflation and only 3.7 per cent is likely to remain in a depressed state."

The lines that Standard Statistics regard as "thoroughly deflated" and ready to lead the industrial recovery are stated as follows: agriculture, automobiles and parts, chemicals, food products, foreign trade, machinery, miscellaneous manufacturing, oil, retail trade, silk goods, sugar, tobaccos and utilities.

The lines that "face further deflation" are given as: agricultural machinery, apparel, auto tires and rubber, banks building, cotton goods, drugs and medicines, electric equipment, household products, metals, leather and shoes, printing and publishing, railroads, rayon goods and steel.

The same authority says the following are "likely to remain depressed, or be slowest to share in a broad upturn:" aircraft, coal and coke, office equipment, paper, radio, shipping and shipbuilding, theatres and motion pictures, and woollen goods.

If this is accurate information it means that substantially more than half of American nation's industries have survived the depression and are in sound condition, adjusted to a new cost and sales price basis and able to take the lead in industrial revival.

A classification of Canadian industries on a similar plan would give approximately the same results.

Commenting on the report, Editor and Publisher paraphrases the Bible:

> "And in the third year of the great flood Noah opened a window of the good ark U. S. A. and sent forth a white dove over the waters and in the evening she returned unto him and, lo, in her mouth was a sprig of increased values in livestock and provisions and also a few gained points in standard securities. And Noah looked abroad across the wide expanse and saw the tops of mountains rising as the waters receded. And they were exceeding glad."

INVESTORS AGREE

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S "power" policy contains these planks among others:

1. It opposes top-heavy financing of public utility holding companies.

2. It demands full information in company reports.

3. It suggests 7 to 8 per cent as a reasonable return on investments.

Investors only wish the governor had authority to put these policies into force.

HOOVER POLICY MAY LEAD TO RECIPROCITY OFFER

AUTHORITATIVE sources in Washington hint that President Hoover has become a firm believer in an isolationist economic policy for the United States. He has, it is stated, been disappointed by the failure of European countries to tackle their economic problems and believes that the United States must concentrate upon the solution of its own troubles. The theory of the policy is that the United States can enjoy substantial prosperity without world recovery and that it should not, therefore, delay its own prosperity by stopping to help the weaker and more distressed nations to catch up. Such a policy would naturally involve less emphasis upon eliminating war debts, reparations, excessive armaments, and high tariffs and more upon maintaining the American tariff, and flooding the country internally with cheap credit.

There is nothing in the Republican platform to indicate that this attitude, if it is indeed the one now adopted by President Hoover, is looked upon with disfavor by adherents of the party he represents.

The Democratic platform makes somewhat larger concessions to an international viewpoint by emphasizing the need for lowered tariffs and larger imports if the United States is to continue to remain a large exporting country and if it is to collect the interest on the billions of dollars her investors have loaned abroad. But one American writer, who hails the fundamental basis of the Democratic platform as forward looking and sound, hastens to add that he does not believe the Democratic voters or politicians really know what their platform does mean so he is not greatly inspired by the mere declaration.

The present spectacular rise in New York stocks will help to confirm American political leaders in an isolationist policy and Europe will probably receive less solicitude than during the past two years.

The Republican policy does make one concession to internationalism in its provision for reciprocal trade treaties. No doubt Canada would in time be approached to negotiate such a treaty. If the Imperial Economic Conference proves the success all good Canadians want it to be, we will be disposed to adopt a somewhat lofty attitude toward reciprocity with the States. But if Ottawa fails to achieve results, and the failure is the product of immobility in fiscal policy outside our own borders, we will have to think twice about reciprocity before spurning it. The offer could at least be examined by a Canadian cabinet without suggestion of treason.

WHERE FINANCE RULES

AN AMERICAN business man, just back from Europe, was interviewed in New York. In the course of his statement he said:

> "In France, where every one has a keen financial sense, the government, as always, is co-operating closely with the financial and commercial leaders to maintain business activity and conserve as much of its recent prosperity as possible."

Here is a truth that must always be remembered in considering financial and business developments in France. In that country the government is the real power in finance and industry; or it would be just as true to say that finance and industry are the real power in government.

Nominally France is a republic. Practically, it is one of the most autocratic and at the same time best governed countries in Europe. The Chamber of Deputies stages many fights and it is constantly changing its leaders but, back of the Chamber of Deputies, larger influences shape governmental policies in domestic and foreign affairs and France changes not a whit when its political leaders change.

Ideas change. Wheat was the big issue of the 1930 conference and it may scarcely be mentioned at this one. Formerly, every one talked in terms of an Empire trade agreement; now bi-lateral trade treaties are recognized as the only workable system of Imperial preference.

POST-scripts

THE Farmer' Sun reports someone's waggish phrase "The Empire on which The Farmers' Sun never sets."

Most of the names given to newspapers have a flavor of older days. There are many Gazettes. In the old days to get one's name in the Gazette meant to be posted as a defaulting debtor. Nowadays only army officers are gazetted—that is when they are promoted. Star, World, Globe, Mail, News, Journal, Press, Herald, Tribune, Courier are all good obvious names for newspapers. Telegram and Telegraph have a modern touch but we haven't heard of a paper yet calling itself the Cable or the Wireless. Hearst struck a new note with his different Americans a contrast with old-fashioned names like Inquirer, Examiner, Intelligencer.

We have always fancied the name Gleaner for a newspaper. There are at least two dailies and a few weeklies of that name in Canada. Another suggestive name is Bee.

But perhaps the most expressive name for a daily paper is Day. The great Jewish daily in New York is called "Der Tag."

The Financial Post also has a name suggestive of the days before the cable and wireless. The name was chosen in honor of the famous Morning Post of London.

Few newspapers really show topical originality in selecting their names. Magazines do, as witness Chatelaine and Mayfair in Canada; Queen and Eve in England; Time and Fortune in the United States.

Specialized business newspapers have the simplest job. They can tell in their label what they are all about. There is no mistaking the mission of Canadian Grocer; of Bookseller and Stationer; of Canadian Foundryman.

THE town of Raymond, south of Lethbridge 22 miles and centre of the beet sugar industry in Alberta, has found a way to avoid borrowing from the bank in these difficult times. Last February the municipality issued non-negotiable and negotiable scrip as a means of carrying on without the usual loans.

Town officials report it has worked out admirably. Up to June 30 scrip to the amount of $5,968 had been issued and all with the exception of $166 had been paid back to the town and applied on taxes. This means that the municipality was able to carry on meeting around $6,000 of their operating expenses including relief without borrowing a cent. Morever, taxes to that amount have been paid. Forty per cent of the paper issued was negotiable and was paid to relief and town employees. The latter were paid on the basis of 60 per cent cash and the balance in scrip. The non-negotiable scrip was given to individuals who were owing back taxes and who did road work.

One instance of how the scrip works follows:

One of the town employees received a warrant or scrip for $40. This was paid to a merchant on account. The merchant paid the scrip to the landlord on rent and the landlord in turn applied it on his taxes. Thus it was shown that the little pink slip for $40 actually paid off debts to the amount of $160 and yet not a dollar in actual currency changed hands.

Practically all stores operating on a credit or part credit system accept scrip of the negotiable issue at par with only one stipulation—that only merchandise shall be given in exchange. This has become generally understood and the plan is working smoothly.

New Books

"Finance and Politics"

Last year, Paul Einzig, a British economist, produced a very remarkable story of the financial warfare waged by France. This volume, "Behind the Scene of International Finance," gave a narrative of the events leading up to France's attainment of financial dictatorship and it disclosed what Dr. Einzig considered to be the aims, methods, and consequences of French policy. He indicated how the financial policy of France clashed with the traditional constructive policy of Great Britain.

Dr. Einzig has written a sequel to his previous book under the title of "Finance and Politics." In it, he brings the story up to date; that is, up to the eve of the Lausanne Conference. His conclusion is that the wielding of a destructive power by France's dictatorship in finance is bringing about its own retributive justice. France's financial year, he contends, is already on the decline. Great Britain has successfully desisted the fire of golden bullets.

Dr. Einzig pleads for financial disarmament, and for the elimination of the disturbing political factor from the sphere of international finance. He seeks to prove that not even the strongest nation can escape the havoc created by political interference with finance and that the forces which lead to financial victory carry the seeds of their own destruction.

It is the view of Dr. Einzig that reparations are dead, although unfortunately they are not yet buried. He believes that all that France requires for her much wanted security is the traditional balance of power policy of Great Britain, which has, since the war, endeavored to protect Germany against France and would in turn favor France, if required.

In the present world situation the decision between war and peace rests with France, says Dr. Einzig.

"Finance and Politics," by Dr. Paul Einzig, is published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, at $2.25. It is exciting reading for those who are interested in knowing something of the inner story of the recent world financial crisis.

Other People's Views

The Lobbies at Ottawa

N. Y. Herald-Tribune—The Ottawa dispatches continue to appear under exciting headlines: "Parley Perils U. S. Coal," as the copy desk puts it; the parley divides up our oil trade, or gives our steel markets to Great Britain or what not. Yet if one reads the dispatches themselves one readily discovers that it is not really so simple as all that. One perceives that it is an extremely difficult and complex business indeed—even more, that it is a business which somehow has a very familiar ring. The Ottawa lobbies are filled with gentlemen who have a familiar appearance; though they may have come from all sorts of strange and distant places, they still look strangely like lobbyists, just as we have known them to descend upon Congress during a tariff session. The resemblance becomes even stronger when one learns that the British Empire is struggling not only with all the lobbyists who swarm from the seven dominions but with quite a few from the United States as well. American commercial interests have hurried to Ottawa quite as fast as have the British; while such problems as the division of interest between the small American-owned assembly plant in Canada and the big American-owned factory plant in the same dominion arise to vex the already harassed Canadian ministers.

Behind it all there is a tangled skein of local politics, just the sort of thing that one too frequently finds at Washington when the log rolling begins. The representatives of the various "British nations" represent not only their nations but particular parties within them, and as they seek to trade this advantage for that they are reminded that what they are giving away may be the chief means of sustenance in a doubtful constituency. In a word, arriving at tariff agreements in an international conference is quite as complicated as building a tariff system in a domestic jurisdiction, while the practical difficulties are multiplied by the number of states participating. Those sections of British opinion which plumped so confidently for a "bargaining-tariff" as the sovereign means to free trade had had less experience of practical tariff bargaining than America has had. Now, perhaps, they are beginning to discover some of the more unexpected beauties.

"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

Mr. Murphy had been careless in handling dynamite, and his friend Kelly was given the job of carrying the sad news to his widow.

"Mrs. Murphy," said he, "isn't today when the fellow calls for the payment on your husband's life insurance?"

"It is," was the reply.

"Well, now, a word in your ear. Sure ye can snap your fingers at the fellow today."

Advice To Mix Farming Does Not Consider Facts

Western Farmers Have Large Production of Farm Products Other Than Grains

By R. D. COLQUETTE
Associate Editor, The Country Guide, Winnipeg

For years the prairie farmer has been importuned to mix his farming. Since he got into a jam with wheat three years ago the stream of advice to diversify has increased to a torrent. On the whole the advice may be sound, but it does seem reasonable, before accusing him of having his eggs all in one basket to count the baskets and examine their contents. The number and contents might surprise us.

In the production of those mixed farming commodities which he can grow and market economically the prairie farmer has not altogether been neglecting his opportunities. The 1931 census gave the prairie provinces a population of 2,353,529. This is 22.7 per cent of the total population of the country. The farmers of the plains provide nearly one-fourth of the people of Canada with their full requirements of beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, milk, cream, butter and potatoes, with most of their fresh vegetables and honey, with some of their small fruits and even with some of their sugar from the big beet sugar factory at Raymond, Alberta, which produced 32,000,000 pounds of sugar from locally grown beets last year. In addition large quantities of cattle, hogs, lambs, butter, eggs and meats of all kinds are shipped to other parts of Canada or exported. The prairie provinces form the greatest surplus area of these major mixed farming products in Canada.

Large Cattle Trade

First let us deal with cattle. In 1931, after supplying all local needs and the demands of Western packing plants, 25,660 cattle and 892 calves were shipped to British Columbia while 113,632 cattle and 5,305 calves went to Ontario and Quebec. But this is not all. Last year cattle shipments from Canada to Great Britain were resumed on a large scale and 27,000 head went overseas. Of these well over half were forwarded from Western farms and feedlots. Manitoba sent 3,051; Saskatchewan, 2,347 and Alberta 9,178. Altogether 14,576 head were contributed by the prairie provinces to the British trade, which takes only the cream of Canada's cattle production. We therefore arrive at the rather important fact that after supplying their own needs the prairie provinces had a surplus of $153,868 cattle and 6,197 calves to ship on the hoof to outside markets.

An even better showing was made with hogs. How many people realize that of all the hogs graded in Canada last year more than one-half were raised in the prairie provinces? Out of a total of 2,655,135 hogs, 1,324,655 were graded in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta stockyards and packing plants. After local demands and the requirements of Western packing plants were satisfied 118,016 live hogs were shipped to British Columbia and 319,893 to Ontario and Quebec, a total of 437,909 which, at 80 to the car, means 5,475 carloads.

Nor are the farmers of the plains and foothills entirely neglecting their opportunities in sheep husbandry. During the same year 43,161 sheep and lambs were shipped to B. C. and 36,386 to Eastern Canada, nearly 80,000 head altogether.

Packing Industry Important

Western Canada has a huge packing industry. After supplying the local market it ships fresh and cured meats to other parts of Canada and to other countries. Here are the items covering shipments to points outside the prairies in 1931; beef and veal, 29,710,927 pounds; pork, fresh and cured, 21,640,812 pounds; mutton and lamb, 1,559,956 pounds and miscellaneous meat products such as lard and lard compounds, prepared meats, etc., 56,051,765 pounds. These reach the rather impressive total of 109 million pounds of meats shipped out in addition to all the live animals. Assuming that the cattle shipped out alive would dress 400 pounds each, the lambs 45 pounds and the hogs 130 pounds and adding the amounts of meats above enumerated the total shipments were equivalent to, in round figures 92 million pounds of beef and veal, 78 million pounds of pork and 5 million pounds of lamb, a total of 175 million pounds of these meats. Adding to this the 56 million pounds of miscellaneous meat products and making allowance for the increase in stocks in cold storage the fact emerges that last year the prairie farmer, after meeting the requirements of nearly one-fourth of the people of Canada, produced a surplus of around 230,000,000 pounds of meat for outside shipment.

So much for meat animals. We have still to deal with butter and poultry products. Some idea of present egg production may be gleaned from the egg inspections for interprovincial shipment last year. For Manitoba they were 85,154 cases, for Saskatchewan 173,497 cases and for Alberta 76,333 cases. At 30 dozen to the case this works out to about 10,000,000 dozen. Some of them would be consigned to points within the prairie provinces but there were also many small, uninspected shipments outward so that the figure approximates the surplus production. It is in the neighborhood of 800 carloads. Add to this the dressed poultry and a total of somewhere around 1,000 carloads of poultry products were shipped out during the year.

Surplus of Butter and Eggs

In 1931 the creameries of the prairie provinces had an output of 62,800,000 pounds of butter. This was 27 per cent of the creamery butter made in Canada. Farm made butter is estimated at one-half the creamery make so that total butter production was in excess of 90,000,000 pounds. Of the creamery butter about half was consumed in the west, leaving a surplus of over 30,000,000 pounds for shipment to British Columbia, Eastern Canada and for export. Lest there should be any doubt as to the quality of this butter the record of Western buttermakers in prize winning may be mentioned. Last year they exhibited their product at the 11 major fairs and exhibitions across Canada, including the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair. At these exhibitions they won 81.6 per cent of all the first prizes offered in competition with the buttermakers of all the other provinces put together. As a result of policies adopted many years ago Western creameries specialize in the low-salt, mild-flavored butter demanded by the British market and the prairie provinces form the only area in Canada producing this type of butter in quantity—an important consideration now that Canada is again on an export butter basis.

Self Supporting and Exporters

The extent to which mixed farming has been developed in Western Canada can be judged from the facts above presented. They show that in addition to supplying the requirements of the 22.7 per cent of the people of Canada who live in the prairie provinces a large surplus of livestock products had to be marketed elsewhere. Shipments out include, to use round numbers, 668,000 live animals, 109,000,000 pounds of meats of all kinds, 30,000,000 pounds of creamery butter and 1,000 carloads of poultry products. If it were not for the surplus of these commodities produced in the wheat country Canada would have to import large quantities of them each year. The mixed farming east falls far short of supplying its own requirements of these great staples. So does specialized farming British Columbia, except with poultry. Last year Canada exported only 31,227 beef cattle over a year old whereas Western

(Continued on page 10)

Security Review

Frequent changes in business and financial conditions make a regular review of even the most carefully selected investment list advisable.

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The Week in Business

Iron and Steel Prices Rise Despite Lack of Buyers

Marketing of Wheat Crop Presents Real Problem

DURING the past week iron and steel joined the upward movement of commodity prices to provide the most important business news of the week. Melting steel at Chicago made a second 50-cent jump to $6, while a bid at that price for shipment to Canada elicitated no takers. Pittsburg steel prices which were recently at $8 are now quoted at $8.50 to $9 with dealers talking of a $10 market.

These recent increases in steel and iron prices follow a long period of rock bottom prices and, although increased activity in the mills is not as yet evident there is a greater interest being displayed in forward requirements. Many prospective customers are said to be eagerly scanning the market to determine whether the time is propitious to accumulate a small inventory.

There are a number of irregularities in the market quotations, some lines of steel and raw materials being quoted at a lower figure than a week ago, this being particularly true of finished products. If the old adage that prices are softest at the turn is true, this is not discouraging, however.

* * *

THE marketing of this year's wheat crop, which is unofficially estimated at from 400 to 450 million bushels, will present a problem of large proportions and, in addition to this year's crop there is a carryover of more than 120 million bushels from last year. This persisting surplus has characterized the wheat situation during the past four years, not only in Canada but throughout the world.

Available supplies have continually exceeded annual requirements during that period, even after large diversions into low price outlets, such as increased use as animal feed, heavier consumption in India and greater exports to China. Imports by China in 1931, amounting to 50 million bushels, were the largest on record, eight times greater than in 1930 and four times those of 1929. Canada supplied 15 per cent of China's 1931 imports, United States 18 per cent and Australia 65 per cent.

The bumper wheat crop of 1928 was mainly responsible for the emergence of these huge surplus supplies. Economic depression since 1929 has contributed to the persistence of the problem, but widespread foreign restrictions upon imports have been the major influence tending to hold down total consumption. Measures of other nations have caused contraction of consumption or restrained its expansion, stimulated home production and increased the burden of the surplus. Since the solution of the problem of the wheat surplus seems to be dependent upon increased consumption rather than upon a general decrease in production, the desired balance may have to await a restoration of a more normal state of international trade.

Studebaker Shipments Better Than in 1931

Studebaker of Canada announces that shipments for the year from their Walkerville plant continue well ahead of shipments for the same period of 1931. This increase is against the trend of shipments in the industry which are running more than 35 per cent below a year ago.

It is stated that on August 4, shipments for the year 1932 exceeded total shipments for 1931 so that all shipments between now and the end of December will be increases over 1931.

Business Conditions in Canada

BUSINESS INDEX REACHES NEW LOW OF 85.8 IN JULY

Construction Industry is a Bright Spot in General Decline

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Business operations showed further decline in July despite the considerable improvement in psychology due to the advance in speculative and commodity prices. A survey of the volume of business in July discloses many discouraging factors. Preliminary tabulations indicate that not only was the general trend downward but that the decline was rather more severe than in preceding months. A rally in common stock prices often occurs in advance of a definite turn in actual business conditions. Records of business transactions will be closely observed for intimations of improvement during the next few months. Providing these do not materialize, the advance in common stock prices and in speculative commodities will be regarded before long as premature, leading to severe reaction.

While The Financial Post preliminary index of business dropped to 85.8 in July compared with 88.0 in June, the compilation was not entirely devoid of bright spots. In this category may be mentioned the construction industry. Contracts awarded were greater than in June, whereas a considerable decline would be normal for the season. After adjustment for the seasonal factor the index of construction consequently showed marked increase. Building permits issued in 61 cities also made a good showing in the month under review.

The primary iron and steel industry was quiet although the output of steel showed a gain and the output of pig iron was greater than expected in view of the shutdown of blast furnaces at the first of the month.

The lumber and newsprint industries were less active than in June. The export of lumber was at a low ebb, while the output of newsprint was 142,491 tons compared with 161,368 in the preceding month.

Copper, zinc and asbestos were exported in greater volume in July. Shipments of gold and silver were less and nickel exports were down considerably after seasonal adjustment. Foodstuffs were produced in greater volume, considerable gain being shown in wheat flour production in the last month for which statistics are available. Sugar was manufactured to the amount of 92,583,000 pounds compared with 73,722,000 in the preceding period.

The decline in the value of imports was greater than normal for the season. Exports valued at $43,031,671 showed considerable gain over the $41,701,075 of the preceding month. Railway loadings were limited to 157,367 cars compared with 185,181 in June. The heavy movement of old crop wheat in the Western division mainly accounting for the relative high level of June.

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

The No-Runs Co. of Canada, Ltd., a firm manufacturing wash powder for women's hose, recently commenced operation in Windsor, Ont. The company will turn out the same product as manufactured by the parent company in Detroit, Mich.

International Printing Ink Corporation of Canada, Ltd., recently formed subsidiary of International Printing Ink Corp., New York, have leased floor space in a factory building in Toronto and will commence operations there about September 1. It is stated that the new plant will represent an investment of about $150,000.

Canada and U.S. Prepare for Business Upturn

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Wheat fails to hold gain as crop losses less than first reported. Other prices strong.	Silver joined advance of other commodities, but later slumped. Agricultural products head the list in advances.
Iron and Steel:	Some resumption of operations but large buyers still out of the market.	Pig and scrap prices advance on some demand. Production remains at 14-15 per cent of capacity.
Foreign Trade:	July exports high for the year.	Imperial Conference viewed with misgiving.
Carloadings:	Loadings give no evidence of increased business.	Loadings nearly 30 per cent below a year ago.
Employment:	Quietness in lumber and construction offsets gains in service and textiles.	Increase in New England states. Other centres remain slack.
Foreign Exchange:	Dollar remains weak in New York. No improvement noted from tourist trade.	Belgium ships gold to New York, first shipment since run on the dollar stopped.
Stock Markets:	Whole list affected by New York but gains less spectacular.	Railroads take turn as leaders after profit-taking slump.
Week's Highlight:	Optimism throughout Dominion over results at Ottawa. Harvest is under way.	Election still overshadows other factors. Liquor policies in the forefront.

Boot and Shoe Industry Has Weathered the Storm

Volume Has Been Maintained During Past Few Years and Industry Has Created Sales Through Price Reductions

Always one of the first industries to recover after a period of depression, the leather boot and shoe industry has maintained a fair level of activity during the present year and it seems likely that this will be continued, according to a representative of the industry interviewed by The Financial Post. Factories are at present working on fall and winter orders and while demand from retailers so far has been comparatively light this is mainly because they do not wish to make any commitments until necessary.

During the past two years the industry has successfully passed through a period of decreasing prices with their attendant heavy inventory losses and only the strictest economy in administration and manufacture has enabled individual factories to continue in business. Manufacturers are now in the position, however, when they will be able to benefit by the increase in the price of raw materials which is already becoming evident.

Serve Domestic Market

Owing to a protective tariff and the quality of the Canadian product the domestic market is almost entirely served by Canadian manufacturers, some of whom are producing internationally advertised United States products, particularly women's shoes, under contract with the United States company. There are some imports from Britain and Czecho-Slovakia but their total is not large.

Perhaps the main reason for the success of the industry during the past year is the fact that the reduced leather prices were quickly transmitted to the consumer in the shape of lower priced footwear, this price reduction being undoubtedly responsible for a considerable amount of the increased demand which began to be felt about the beginning of 1931. Manufacturers stress the point, however, that owing to imports of low-grade shoes from Czecho-Slovakia, prices of some grades of shoes have been forced so low that profit is almost negligible. Even after paying a heavy tariff these imported shoes can compete with the Canadian product in the lowest price class owing to cheap labor used in their production.

How production in the industry has recovered is shown in the following table of monthly production:

Monthly Production of Boots and Shoes
(In thousand pairs)

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Jan.	1,389	1,283	985	1,112
Feb.	1,585	1,446	1,277	1,558
Mar.	1,713	1,595	1,730	1,720
Apr.	1,643	1,574	1,670	1,523
May	1,689	1,525	1,741	1,656
June	1,570	1,398	1,576	1,559
July	1,688	1,415	1,457	....
Aug.	1,855	1,543	1,627	....
Sept.	1,738	1,616	1,672	....
Oct.	1,936	1,552	1,554	....
Nov.	1,473	1,125	1,255	....
Dec.	1,318	1,064	1,134	....
Total	19,548	17,087	17,678	

Employment Maintained

Careful paring of costs has affected employment to some extent and the number employed in the industry is smaller than a few years ago but fairly consistent year-round activity makes up for this drop in total number. About 8,000 male and 5,000 female wage earners are employed by the industry, 5,000 of the males and over 3,000 females being in the Province of Quebec which produces about 60 per cent of the total Canadian production.

The dollar turnover of retail stores has been just as severely affected as that of the manufacturer by the big drop in prices and while volume has been fairly well maintained in the lower-priced lines by the larger retailers, profits have been severely curtailed. Increased tariffs have caused the elimination of some stores dealing entirely in shoes from the United States.

Collections Good

Collections have continued satisfactorily during the past two years, one manufacturer stating that he considered that as a whole the boot and shoe industry was better off than any other in this regard. Jobbers are being eliminated from the industry to a great extent owing to the fact that stores with large turnovers are dealing direct with the factories and jobbers cannot survive on the small amount of business emanating from the small retailers.

Percentage of Native Sons Less Than 50 Years Ago

The percentage of native born Canadians making up the population of the Dominion has fallen from 88.06 in 1881 to 77.76 in 1931, while the foreign born (excluding British born) has grown from 2.87 per cent in 1881 to 10.83 per cent in 1931. During the same period the percentage of British born varied but little, being 11.07 per cent in 1881 and 11.41 per cent in 1931, according to the latest bulletin of the Dominion census of 1931.

Among the foreign born the most significant decrease was from the United States which fell from a total of 374,022 in 1921 to 344,574 in 1931, the comparative percentages being 4.25 and 3.32.

The following table shows the variation of percentages according to birthplaces at each census in the last 50 years:

Year	Total population	Native born	British born	Alien born
1881	4,324,810	86.06	11.07	2.87
1891	4,833,239	86.68	10.15	3.17
1901	5,371,315	86.98	7.84	5.18
1911	7,206,643	77.98	11.58	10.44
1921	8,788,483	77.75	12.12	10.13
1931	10,376,786	77.76	11.41	10.83

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1932	1931	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1932	1931
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Aug. 6)	35,246	44,871	1,260,488	1,534,698
C.P.R. gross earn. (Aug. 7)	$ 1,993,000	$ 2,704,000	$ 69,302,000	$ 86,877,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Aug. 7)	$ 2,460,941	$ 3,257,132	$ 84,251,216	$ 106,340,351
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn. (June)	$ 1,578,616	$ 1,919,823	$ 5,251,879	$ 6,806,359
C.N.R. net earn. (June)	$ 1,227,857	$ ‡105,005	$ 2,408,674	$ 1,329,035
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (June)	8,163	55,822	77,201	299,222
Steel, tons (June)	18,118	55,605	180,488	461,877
Automobiles prod. No. (June)	7,112	6,835	39,669	66,085
" exports No. (June)	802	1,084	3,119	10,451
Construction—				
Building Permits (June)	$ 4,386,349	$ 8,593,958	$ 22,577,143	$ 58,950,508
Contracts (July)	$ 12,540,100	$ 28,054,700	$ 87,301,000	$ 190,992,300
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (June)	161,368	193,971	1,004,248	1,138,321
Exports, tons (June)	155,895	189,738	933,446	1,025,672
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (June)	56,874,300	55,324,800	325,286,100	362,628,200
Melt. & ship., lbs.*	97,203,618	90,378,160	379,758,469	415,105,585
Manufactured, lbs.*	92,583,064	85,295,029	366,388,597	396,847,003
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (May)	1,040,693	1,183,280	4,781,163	5,527,658
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (July)	446,379	466,967	2,818,605	3,132,225
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports mill ft. (June)	110.68	86.85	408.07	459.38
Boots & shoes, pr. (June)	1,559,192	1,576,449	9,129,585	8,978,977
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (June)	113,948,377	117,341,108	450,979,966	464,322,016
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (June)	4,487,000	5,269,000	46,994,000	46,207,000
Rubber, raw, imp., lbs. (June)	6,349,034	4,730,546	26,671,926	30,415,037
Coal, imports, tons (June)	958,742	1,198,335	4,390,878	5,365,746
Gasoline sales, gals., (Mar.)	27,663,888	....	81,787,845	....
Trade—				
Imports (June)	$ 40,743,105	$ 52,508,534	$ 242,047,511	$ 353,898,594
Exports (June)	$ 40,945,490	$ 54,348,421	$ 223,062,711	$ 291,655,503
Wheat exports, bus. (June)	15,857,427	20,783,219	68,206,072	87,[illegible]86,709
Labor—				
Employment Index (July)	88.7	103.8	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (May)	1,273,519	1,365,786	6,747,850	7,022,142
Finance—				
Failures, No. (June)	176	165	1,237	1,109
Failures, Liabilities (June)	$ 3,794,281	$ 4,613,464	$ 21,221,450	$ 22,853,013
Bank Debits† (June)	$ 2,202,806	$ 2,698,500	$ 12,536,824	$ 16,425,106
Bond sales (June)	$ 20,565,444	$ 52,235,397	$ 161,246,484	$ 326,403,511
Insurance sales (June)	$ 40,963,000	$ 46,227,000	$ 218,583,000	$ 261,502,000
Automobile Financing:				
Used cars (June)	$ 1,632,703	$ 2,473,723	$ 7,453,517	$ 12,609,169
New cars (June)	$ 1,771,649	$ 2,444,721	$ 7,823,841	$ 12,981,053

*Four weeks' period, June 19 to July 16. §Jan. 1 to July 16.
†(000's omitted). ‡Deficit.

PAST WEEK'S RAIN HELPED PASTURES AND LATE GRAINS

But Too Late to Prove Any Benefit to Wheat Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Dry weather with some hot days during the past two weeks has been unfavorable for growth, and ripening of the crop has been unduly hastened according to telegraphic reports received over the week-end by the statistical branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. In many districts growth has been retarded and yields have been reduced.

The dry spell was broken by rain last week varying from light showers to a heavy downpour which will help the late grains and the feed situation to some extent but more is required to be of material benefit in most districts. Conditions on the whole, however, do not differ greatly from those reported on two weeks ago, with the wheat crop prospects fairly good in the north, only fair to poor in the central and south central and around fair in most other districts.

Some hail storms have been reported and although severe in some spots the whole damage for the province is small. Judging from reports, sawfly damage seems to be more prevalent than usual. A few places report traces of rust but it is not expected that it will now develop sufficiently to be of importance.

Wheat cutting has started in all parts of the province with the eastern districts more advanced in this respect than the western. In the southeast about fifty per cent of the wheat is cut, whereas in most of the western districts it is just nicely getting under way. Fall rye cutting is completed and the crop is generally reported about average. Pastures are somewhat bare in some of the south central and central districts but otherwise are reported fairly good and livestock are generally reported in a good condition.

Business Briefs

Car Loadings for the week ended August 6 amounted to 35,246 cars as against 36,548 cars for the previous week. Civic holiday was a factor in this reduction especially in the eastern division. After adjustment for this factor the index number was 61.20 for the last week and 61.18 for the previous week. Loadings in the western division were higher with wheat in the lead. Merchandise loadings were lower in the east.

Average Value of the pound sterling declared by the Department of National Revenue for special duty purposes is $4.02 effective for entries during the period 16th to 31st August, inclusive.

Wheat Stocks for the week ended August 5 amounted to 121,786,709 bushels, an increase of 299,940 bushels over the previous week and 13,961,000 bushels greater than at the same date in 1931.

Wheat Exports during the week ended August 5 are less than half the previous week but still greater than in the corresponding week of 1931. Total exports were 2,342,514 bushels, 50 per cent of which went through Montreal.

July Exports of Canada's domestic products amounted in value to over $42,000,000, the highest recorded during any month of the present year and $1,500,000 greater than the June total. The balance of trade for the month was favorable to Canada by $7,321,100.

Prairie Wheat Brings Farmers $114 Million

Prairie farmers receipts for their 1931 grain crops at country stations to the end of the crop year July 31, 1932, amounted to $113,685,591 compared with receipts of $156,778,576 during the previous crop year, according to figures compiled monthly and published by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg. The amount received during the immediately past crop year is less than one-half of the amount received in 1929-1930 and approximately one-quarter of the total received in the record season of 1927-1928.

By provinces, Alberta received the greatest amount with $58,242,000 and was less hard hit than the other two western provinces, the 1931-1932 total being only $2,750,000 less than last year and about one-third of the record 1927-1928 season. Saskatchewan comes second in amount distributed with $41,633,000, but this figure has to be compared with over $70,000,000 in the previous season and $212,000,000 in the record 1927-1928 season. Over $13,810,000 was distributed in Manitoba, just more than half the distribution of the previous season and about a quarter of the 1927-1928 total.

Grain delivered at country stations during the crop year amounted to 265,575,000 bushels, some 46,000,000 bushels less than in the previous crop year and 140,000,000 bushels less than in 1927-1928. Of the 1931-1932 total, Alberta provided 138,058,000 bushels, Saskatchewan 96,460,000 bushels and Manitoba 31,057,000 bushels.

In the past crop year, 63 per cent of the amount distributed was distributed during the months of September, October and November and this condition prevails to an even greater extent in other years. A feature of the past crop year was that a considerable amount of grain was held up with the result that the distributions during the seven months of 1932 were proportionately greater than usual.

WHEAT EXPORTS BELOW YEAR AGO

Sharp Falling Off in Use of United States Seaports

Wheat exports for the crop year, which ended on July 31, were 182,803,382 bushels as compared with 228,536,403 bushels for the crop year 1931, according to customs returns. Of the former amount, 129,638,423 bushels were billed from Canada's seaports and 48,691,666 bushels from United States ports to overseas countries.

After making allowances for Canadian wheat re-routed from United States lake ports to Montreal, the revised movement shows 136,476,990 bushels from Canadian seaports and 41,853,099 bushels from United States seaports.

Wheat clearances by ports for the crop years 1932 and 1931 show that a larger percentage of the Canadian crop is leaving by Canadian seaports. Complete figures for Canadian wheat exported, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Canadian Wheat Exports

	1932 bushels	1931 bushels
Vancouver	75,332,981	72,860,278
Montreal	58,854,011	49,977,479
Saint John	2,017,008	5,338,158
Quebec	88,326	6,118,965
Sorel	2,758,165	5,592,897
Prince Rupert	320,320	1,259,499
Victoria	224,000	946,515
Churchill	544,769	......
U. S. ports	32,025,000	69,575,885
	172,535,877	217,228,090

NEW HIGH TOTAL FOR 6 MOS. FAILURES

While reaching a new high point in number with 1,237, commercial failures during the first six months of 1932 showed less liabilities than in either 1930 or 1931 and only slightly greater than the total of 1929, according to information reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding-up Act.

The defaulted liabilities for the first six months of the year were slightly over $21,200,000, compared with $22,850,000 in 1931, $26,400,000 in 1930 and $21,000,000 in 1929.

Trade failures usually account for about 50 per cent of the total, but the largest percentage increase in the first six months of 1932 was in agriculture. There were 98 failures among farmers, almost double the 50 recorded in the same period of 1931, and higher than any previously recorded figure. Finance with only four failures had the best record for the past three years.

Quebec and Ontario lead the provinces with 468 and 466 failures respectively, followed by Alberta with 71 and British Columbia with 59. In the first six months of 1931, Ontario led in number of failures with Quebec a close second and Saskatchewan third with 103 failures.

Ontario leads in the amount of liabilities, in the six months ended June, 1932, with just over $9,000,000, followed by Quebec with $7,500,000 and British Columbia with $1,350,000. Liabilities of defaulting concerns in Alberta were only $693,000.

BRITAIN BUYS MORE FLOUR DURING JULY

Cumulative Shipments from Canada Are Lower to Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of wheat flour from Canada this year continue to run behind those reported for 1931. Returns prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce for July last, show shipments of 446,379 bbls., valued at $1,443,295. This compares with 446,967 bbls., worth $1,611,828 in July last year.

An interesting feature of last month's exports is that shipments to the United Kingdom were greater than a year ago. The United Kingdom took 205,865 bbls., as against 193,335 bbls. for the corresponding month of 1931. Exports to other countries were off about 34,000 bbls. to 239,188 bbls.

Year's Total Lower

Cumulative returns for the twelve months ended July, 1932, show aggregate exports of 5,383,594 bbls. of wheat flour, valued at $18,571,840. For the preceding twelve months period shipments totalled 6,701,663 bbls., worth $27,564,805.

Total exports to the United Kingdom in the past fiscal year amounted to 2,223,039 bbls., or about 270,000 bbls. under that reported for the previous year. Shipments to other countries were off even more, the total of 3,158,625 bbls. for the year ended July, 1932, being 1,048,000 bbls. under that reported in the previous year.

Hillcrest Collieries Doing Better Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., report operations in the first half of this year as moderately better than those for the same period of 1931. This improvement has been largely due to the anticipation of a better crop in the prairies. If tonnage holds up, the company can make satisfactory profits. It is hoped that this year's substantial crop will assure to the company and to the railroads, whose purchases are so important a factor in the company's operation, some additional business.

At the end of the first half of the year, it is reported, the company's working capital position showed an improvement over that of Dec. 31, 1931, the close of the last fiscal year.

New Transmission Line

The erection of the Kingsclear power line of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission system in York and Sunbury counties has been completed. The total mileage accomplished in these two counties this year is forty-three. The service is from the Commission's coal plant at Grand Lake.

More Canned Vegetables

In 1932, 22,477,533 pounds of canned vegetables were exported from Canada. This is more than double the quantity exported in 1931.

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Uncle Sam Provides Money for Building

But Canada Has Not Yet Found Way — Some Canadian Bodies Suggest Establishment of Building and Loan Associations

By W. J. JEFFERS

Among all the credit devices originated in the United States with the aim of alleviating the worst phases of the depression, and, if possible, ending it, one of the most interesting to Canada is the new legislation embodying President Hoover's plan for a Federal home loan bank system consisting of 12 federal home loan banks to loan upon notes of such building and loan associations, co-operative banks, savings and other banks, trust companies and insurance companies as become members. In the United States as in Canada, money to aid home-building has been harder to come by than for decades, and in both countries industry misses keenly the stimulating effect which normal building activities always have on general business.

President Hoover's plan is to aid the agencies which already exist by setting up an organization with $125,000,000 capital to rediscount home loan mortgages held by various types of organizations. These organizations can only qualify for such help by subscribing for capital stock of the new Federal Home Loan bank.

Proposing Building Associations

In Canada there is at present a dearth of money to lend on building homes. Under present conditions trust and loan and mortgage and loan companies do not care to take a chance on most projects submitted to them and insurance companies will consider loans only on completed and occupied houses. As to the wisdom of their action they themselves are the best judges, but it has made various groups of people interested in building consider seriously other methods of getting money. Consideration has been given, for instance, to the possibility of inducing provincial governments to permit the establishment once again in Canada of building and loan associations. Prior to 1900, many such associations existed in Canada but they have been displaced by the large mortgage and trust companies and the laws of all but Saskatchewan and British Columbia are against permitting the growth of such bodies. Yet they have had a good record in both England and the United States. Such difficulties as they did have in the early days have been ironed out, in great part, by growing strictness of state and governmental supervision, generally, to see that they are kept along sound lines. Because of the heavy withdrawals of capital from these associations, however, during this time of large-scale unemployment their activities in financing building have been cut down considerably.

Favors Nation-wide Companies

In her mortgage lending as well as in her banking organizations, Canada has definitely turned her back on small local institutions in favor of large, strong companies doing business on a national scale. In the United States the small local building and loan associations have stood the gaff of bad times better than the banks, but in Canada the national scope of operations apparently has been a protection to banking and mortgage institutions alike. Still, in Canada as in the United States, building operations are at a low ebb. The United States' attempt to provide sufficient funds for those able to build, and those able to buy homes, must therefore be of interest in Canada as it may suggest further developments along the line of Canadian tradition to accomplish the same thing.

Princeton Makes Study

"The Use of Building and Loan Associations in Company Programmes for Employee Savings and Investment," just received by The Financial Post gives an interesting description of how the United States building and loan associations work. In view of declarations by associations of realtors in favor of a change in the law permitting formation of such bodies in Canada and recent efforts to interest Provincial Governments in changing the present law, this study has interest. It is only one of a series being published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, at Princeton, N.J., it was prepared by Eleanor Davis, assistant director, although there is also a foreword by the director, Douglas Brown.

Suits Small-salaried People

It is claimed that a building and loan association under the right conditions offers a double service to employees. It furnishes a means for the accumulation of an investment fund and it makes loans to members for the construction of homes. The plan of loan repayment in small but regular amounts over a long period of time is considered particularly suited to employees of moderate incomes.

Saving by Installments

The four chief forms of organization under which building and loan associations operate at present are detailed in the Princeton report. The fundamental operation is the purchase of shares from the association of a set par value. Investing members subscribe for a certain number of shares and then make payments called dues toward them. The association out of its earnings credits its dividends on these shares. When the dues and the dividends credited on the shares amount to the par value, the shares are said to mature.

Borrowing members in general, subscribe to such a number of shares as will at maturity equal the amounts of their loans. They then pay dues on these shares until the shares mature and use the proceeds to repay the loan. In the meantime, they also pay interest on the amount of loan. In addition, they generally pay what is known as a premium on the loan, a set extra charge which the borrower would have to pay if he secured the loan elsewhere. Earnings consist of fees such as membership fees, fines, interest and premiums; they are credited to the shares outstanding and reduce the time necessary for them to mature.

Withdrawal is Privilege

All of the plans—the serial plan, the permanent plan, the Dayton permanent plan and the permanent capital plan — either sell installment shares purchased by installment payments, prepaid shares which are acquired by single payments considerably less than par value, paid up or fully paid shares, juvenile shares sold to minors, and guarantee stock or permanent or contingent reserve stock used in permanent capital associations. The latter stock receives nothing until a stipulated rate is paid on the regular shares.

Withdrawal of funds invested in such associations is "a privilege rather than a right" and various policies are adopted as to time and method of payment. In normal times practically all associations meet withdrawal requests without question.

Experience has been that withdrawals have been heavy and especially in the case of industries where employment is not constant and where shares mature in about ten years there have been delinquent payments due to unemployment.

Want No Second Mortgages

Lending to members on mortgage security for the construction or purchase of homes is the basic purpose of building and loan association business. The loan application gives a detailed description of the property on which the mortgage is requested and often personal information regarding the applicant. An appraisal committee examines the property, generally three directors of the board, at some times with the aid of special appraisers. The cash value is estimated and an appraisal fee charged. There is a credit investigation of the applicant, an examination of title to the property, a statement as to fire and other kinds of insurance needed and an arrangement to see that taxes are paid.

The typical building and loan association mortgage is 65 per cent of the appraised value, high enough to make a second mortgage unnecessary. The personal bond of the borrower is also taken as well as the first mortgage. Arrangements for repayment generally call for the subscription by the borrower to installment shares having a maturity value equal to the face of the loan. Monthly payments then include dues toward these shares, and interest and premiums on the loan, where premiums are charged. This process of amortization of the loan is the strongest provision in the building and loan associations' system and has much to do with the excellent reputation of associations for safety and earnings.

Have Been Limited Lately

Construction loans have to be carefully supervised and are generally advanced progressively as the building advances. The rate of interest on loans most frequently charged is 6 per cent. The right of foreclosure remains with the association if the borrower is in arrears in his payments for a stated period, frequently six months. A foreclosure demands court action.

During the present depression associations have generally been lenient as to principal payments in the case of unemployed members.

The members of the associations are the final source of authority. The directors are responsible for the management of the association and are elected by stockholders at the annual meeting and generally hold office for three years, one-third being elected each year.

States Inspect Closely

Building and loan associations are governed by the building and loan laws of the states in which they are located. Laws differ widely and therefore so do associations. There is generally inspection and supervision by representatives of the state department in charge, most frequently the banking department. Recently, there has been a tendency to tighten requirements.

U. S. Has 11,777 Associations

The Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University modifies its statement that "even critics admit that building and loan associations have been very safe" by saying that like all other financial institutions "they are feeling the strain of a long and severe depression." The secretary-treasurer of the United States Building and Loan League for 1930 shows 11,777 building and loan associations actively operating with combined assets of $8,824,119,159. During 1930, 190 associations failed as compared with 159 for the previous year. Probable losses are estimated at $24,676,059, the largest loss ever reported in a single year, and probably exceeding the aggregate sum which building and loan shareholders have sustained during the last three quarters of a century of their existence. This was attributed mainly to the speculations of a few crooks who unfortunately got into the business. Details of 1932 experience are not available.

Withdrawals Are Heavy

Associations in certain localities during 1931 and 1932 have faced heavy withdrawal demands owing to general uneasiness, lack of confidence and a failure of banks in the same or nearby cities, and to unemployment and lowered earnings on the part of members. Demand for mortgage loans has greatly decreased with the decrease in construction. In 1930 they amounted only to $1,300,000,000, a decrease of half a billion dollars for the year. Still the associations have stood the test of the past few years comparatively well. The shares retain their full value in most cases and earnings remain practically unabated. During 1930, associations paid about $435,000,000 in dividends and interest.

Amortization Explains Success

Giving as a primary requirement of any company's plan for employees' savings and investment to be that of safety, this Princeton University study finds that the building and loan associations established in United States have a record for safety which compares very favorably with that of other institutions and securities in which employees' funds have been placed. It considers that the most important cause of the good record of the great majority of associations is probably the use of the amortization plan of loan repayment, whereby the security behind the loan made by the association is constantly increasing.

Local Feature is Strength

The local feature of most building and loan associations is considered a powerful factor for safety. In making a loan which is to run for a long period, much depends on the character of the borrower. When business is on too wholesale a basis, this is sometimes lost sight of. Along with a relatively high degree of security the association also affords a liberal rate of return to the worker, who is able to meet the requirements of a relatively long term investment. The returns are usually higher than from a savings bank account. Both give the possibility of automatic compounding of deposits. But savings invested in association shares are not so easily available and where dues are paid by deductions from salaries the likelihood of fines and suspensions are much reduced. Like various company investment fund plans, the association, considered as a device for employee thrift, is aimed to serve the more regular investor. The company savings plan of the Ford Motor Company guarantees a rate of interest of 6 per cent but has paid as high as 16 per cent. That of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company pays 6 per cent on amounts up to $2,000. The rates in other company plans range from 3 per cent to 8 per cent according to the degree of active support and liberality of the company sponsoring the plan. The returns of building and loan associations compare favorably with most of these plans and are considered safer.

Not Good For Everyone

The associations are also regarded favorably because they make home ownership possible as well as thrift. The ownership of a home is a strong influence in favor of stability and the most enduring satisfactions of life. All employees are not in a financial position to warrant the purchase of homes, but the building association is regarded as particularly well suited for the needs of those in a position to maintain dues and other payments regularly. The exclusion of the second mortgage from employee housing development is regarded as a much less expensive method than when financing occurs with the help of a second mortgage.

The Princeton study finds it unwise to encourage a man on $15 a week to invest in building and loan shares. Other forms of savings such as credit unions, many company savings plans or savings in connection with banks, are considered better adapted to employees of small income. Complete liquidity has its price but the report states that the man on a low wage basis is not sufficiently protected financially to do without it. Employees subscribing for installment stock should be protected financially in case of emergencies and unexpected expenses.

Canada Adopts Good Features

It is stated that sickness and temporary disability insurance or membership in a mutual benefit association should make it unnecessary for them to withdraw dues from the building and loan to meet any excessive expense except long continued illness. The Western Electric "Ready Money Plan" is advised in this respect. Companies in the United States often take a very warm interest in and sometimes have officials on the boards of these building and loan associations, mainly with the idea of giving valuable advice or services. It has been found that company participation has made strongly toward sound and conservative management and carefully organized accounting. Increased stabilization of employment and therefore of earnings is regarded also as the greatest contribution which a company can make toward such plans as those of the building and loan associations.

It has been suggested in Toronto that amortization mortgage plans adopted by certain Canadian lending organizations adopt one of the best features from the associations, and that trust companies could aid a company with its thrift and home ownership plans for employees. Developments in this respect will be watched for with keen interest.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 180.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1932.

By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, Que., July 19, 1932.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited

Preference Dividend No. 90

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1932, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

Common Dividend No. 111

Notice is also hereby given that a Dividend of $1.00 per share for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1932, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the par value of the stock, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

The above Dividends are payable on the 1st day of October, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1932.

By Order of the Board,

W. H. Nesbitt,
Secretary.

TORONTO 2, August 12, 1932.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 34

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25c. United States Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of September, 1932, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 34 at the City Bank Farmers Trust Company,
22 William St. New York, N.Y.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1932, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 14th day of September, 1932.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of September to 15th day of September, 1932, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
15th August, 1932.

Note: Coupons may also be redeemed at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada, at the current buying rate for demand exchange on New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 182

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1932, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1932. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN
General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1932.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared, payable October 1st, 1932, to shareholders of record, at the close of business, September 20th, 1932.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. W. ADAM,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
August 16th, 1932.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Dividend No. 251

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of 15th September, 1932, and that the same will be payable on and after Saturday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By order of the Board.

J. A. McLEOD,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., 10th August, 1932.

To

The Bondholders of the Northwestern Power Company Limited

We have been asked to communicate to the Bondholders of Northwestern Power Company, Limited, certain information which it is believed should be in their possession before they consent to any scheme of arrangement in view of default in payment of interest on their bonds.

We ask all Bondholders to send in their names and addresses to Prudential Trust Company, Limited, 455 St. John St., Montreal, upon receipt of which we will communicate with them.

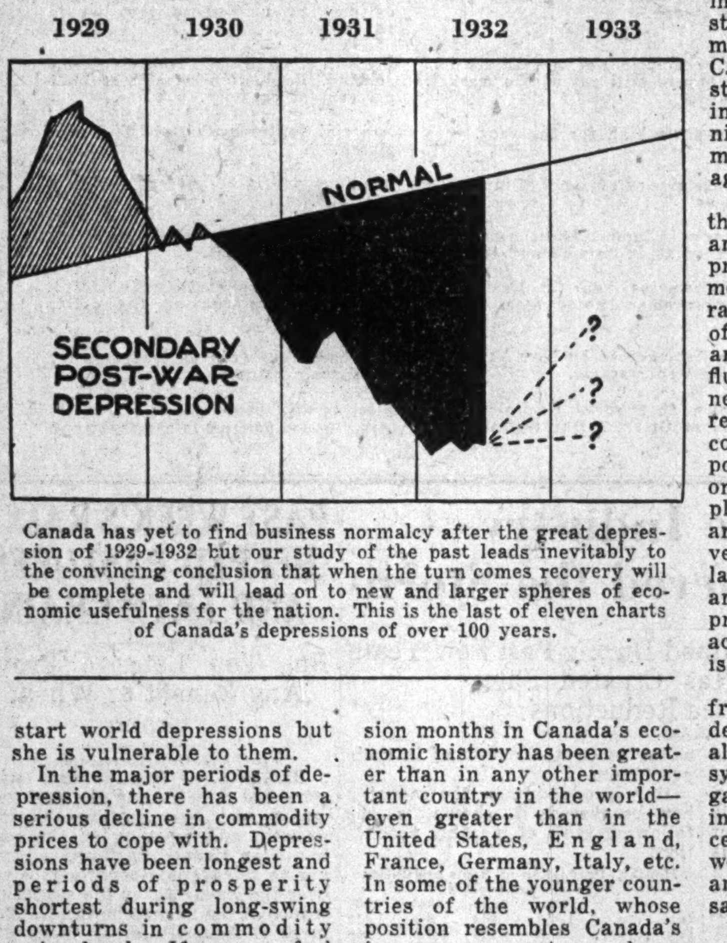
Prudential Trust Company Limited

Canada Comes Through - - 1932

CANADA has passed through ten periods of panic or depression in the last one hundred years of its history; roughly one such period for every decade. We are now coming through the eleventh such experience. Between each two periods of so-called depression there has been a period of business advance. Canada's proud progress of the past century has been accomplished in a series of movements resembling the successive waves of the incoming tide; each one rising higher on the shore; each one receding again to gather strength for the new onrush.

In this series of articles, we have given a picture of each of these ten periods of depression. Very little has been said about the periods of advance. Enough has been written about them elsewhere. Canada has gained in financial strength, her people have gained in wisdom, and her economic structure has been built up solidly because periods of over-optimism have been checked by periods of recession. Where optimism was greatest, recession was greatest; where advance was steady and not frantic, recession was least marked in the aftermath. But the real purpose of these articles has been to show that no economic set-back in Canada's history has permanently slowed up the steady advance of the nation. Out of each period of gloomy psychology, lost hope, deflation of values, stagnation of trade and general unemployment, the country has emerged into a new and larger period of vigorous development.

In all these depression periods that we have discussed, certain important characteristics have been prevalent. Canada has never gone through a period of depression alone; Canada's setbacks have always been part of world setbacks. They have almost always started from outside our own country although the decline has usually found Canada with some economic weaknesses of her own—such as a land boom, a stock boom, an over-extended railway situation, to correct. Canada does not start world depressions but she is vulnerable to them.



Canada has yet to find business normalcy after the great depression of 1929-1932 but our study of the past leads inevitably to the convincing conclusion that when the turn comes recovery will be complete and will lead on to new and larger spheres of economic usefulness for the nation. This is the last of eleven charts of Canada's depressions of over 100 years.

In the major periods of depression, there has been a serious decline in commodity prices to cope with. Depressions have been longest and periods of prosperity shortest during long-swing downturns in commodity price levels. If we can feel that a bottom has been found for prices now we can be very hopeful of a strong upswing in Canadian economic development in the next few years. If prices rise, an advance of unprecedented proportions in trade is virtually assured.

Some time ago a study of the prosperity and recession record of seventeen countries was made by two United States authorities. They discovered that over a long term of years, in the seventeen countries, there were about thirteen months of prosperity for each year of depression. But in Canada there have been over twenty-two months of prosperity for each year of subnormal business. The ratio of prosperous to depression months in Canada's economic history has been greater than in any other important country in the world—even greater than in the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. In some of the younger countries of the world, whose position resembles Canada's in many respects, such as South Africa and Brazil, the periods of depression in their economic history have exceeded in average length the periods of prosperity.

It is not proposed to discuss the 1929-32 depression in detail, as we have done with the others. Already there are signs that the worst of the crisis is over and that business is girding itself for a renewal of the good fight. From the precedents afforded by 100 years of history we know that the next upswing will carry us to new levels and also help us to consolidate the more concrete gains of our previous booms.

There is a general feeling that every period of prosperity in Canada has had its impetus in some gigantic construction or similar development, like the building of the C. P. R., the rush of homesteading and railway building in the West at the beginning of the century; and the mining boom a half a decade ago.

The record does not reveal that such developments are an essential preliminary to prosperity in Canada; in fact, most developments follow rather than precede the turn of the tide. World conditions are the most important influence on Canadian business; and they will probably remain so for many years to come because of our large export trade, our dependence on foreign countries for supplies of many materials and articles, the large outside investments here and our own large foreign investments; and because the incidence of price changes is always most acutely felt in a country that is largely a primary producer.

Canada has learned much from her various periods of depression. Our strong and almost impregnable banking system is built on depression-gained wisdom; our strongest industrial and financial concerns are those that have weathered previous storms and learned how to keep their sails trimmed.

But the chief thing that the record of previous depressions reveals to us is that they always look worse when they are on than when viewed in the cold light of history.

Canada has come through ten depressions since it gained responsible government and is now coming nicely through its eleventh.

THE END

This series of articles is now complete. It is being reprinted in booklet form. Copies can be supplied by The Financial Post at 25 cents each.

Government Backed Pool Body Wants to Sell Commodities

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — It has surprised wholesalers and retailers in Saskatchewan to learn that Saskatchewan Pool Elevators is seeking an extension of its letters patent to permit it to sell binder twine, coal, flour, oil and other commodities from its various elevator stations throughout the province. Application for the charter enlargement has gone before the Court of the King's Bench but has not yet been dealt with.

In its application the elevator company points out that other elevator grain handling companies in the province carry on a trade in bulk commodities but that the pool elevators, not having specific power in their letters of incorporation, are precluded from carrying such trade at their 1,050 country elevators. They seek power to handle "all manner of farm supplies and other bulk commodities, both wholesale and retail."

The view of Western merchants is that it would be quite proper for a farmer-owned elevator company, financed with its own capital, paying its own expenses and generally standing on its own feet to carry on any business it desired to carry on. The United Grain Growers, for instance, controlled by some thousands of farmer-shareholders, carries on all the activities that the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators would now pursue. But it is felt that it is a gross injustice to the average merchant to subject him to the competition of an organization that is only theoretically a farmers' organization and that is actually being carried on provincial and Dominion credit.

That this is the case is indicated in the petition itself. The Pool Elevators declare their liabilities to include the following:

$3,000,000 debentures, held by three banks as security for bank loan;

$597,590, due government of Saskatchewan, secured by first mortgage;

$1,817,745, due Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, secured by a second mortgage;

$13,577,194, due government of Saskatchewan and secured by a first mortgage on all assets;

$9,306,000 due to banks and borrowed against grain on hand. Since the bank loans of the Pool Elevators are guaranteed by the Dominion government it is assumed that this loan has a definite Dominion guarantee.

In any event, with over $13,000,000 of provincial credit and over $9,000,000 of Dominion credit (shortly to be increased to nearer $15,000,000 as grain is delivered) involved in the company's affairs, it is regarded by Saskatchewan merchants as absurd to call the company a private organization. That the government might just as well go into the hardware and oil, coal business directly as to do it through the Pool Elevators, is the feeling of the province's wholesalers and retailers.

It is expected that boards of trade will petition against the granting of the company's application.

NOTICES

Mexico Tramways Company

General Consolidated First Mortgage 50-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st September, 1932, Coupon No. 39, dated 1st March, 1926, detached from the above Bonds, will be paid at the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Montreal or London, England, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York, at the holder's option.

Dated at Toronto this 17th day of August, 1932.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

All Over the World

In New York, London, Paris, Berlin and other great medical centers of the world, physicians and scientists are at work night and day trying to find the cause, prevention and cure of cancer.

WHEN the hoped-for, worked-for and prayed-for discovery is really made the whole world will be told of it by front page headlines in newspapers, radio broadcasting and magazines.

Meanwhile science is making steady progress in fighting the disease which kills more people, past 40, in Canada and the United States than any other disease but one — heart disease.

As in many other wars against disease, the great weapon at present is education — spreading the knowledge that cancer in its early stages can often be destroyed by radium and x-rays or removed by surgery. But there is no accepted proof that any drug, serum or local application can cure it.

Cancer itself is neither hereditary nor contagious. Its early development is usually painless. But while cancer prowls, like a thief in the night, attacking and robbing the unwary, alert defense against it is saving thousands of lives. Complete health examinations, made in time to locate the presence of the enemy, are the best defense against cancer.

Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps, strange growths, swellings, sores that refuse to heal, or unusual discharges from any part of the body. Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in appearance. If you have jagged or broken teeth, have them smoothed off or removed. Continued irritation of the tongue or any other part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

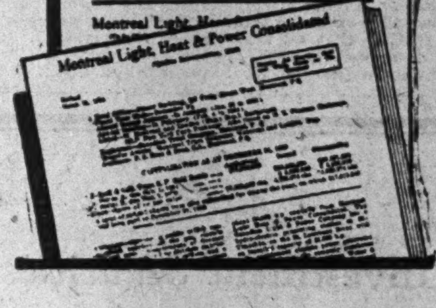
Quacks and charlatans, who claim to have discovered secret cancer "cures," prey upon the ignorance of their victims — and they lose precious time when every hour is of utmost value in preventing the growth of the disease.

Modern science appeals to intelligence. Many untimely deaths can be prevented by getting rid of cancerous growths. Especially is this true while they are local and confined to a small area.

Send for the Metropolitan's booklet, "A Message of Hope." Ask for Booklet 8-F-32 which will be mailed free.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Frederick H. Ecker, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE . . . OTTAWA

1872...SIXTY YEARS IN CANADA...1932


CURRENT INFORMATION CARD
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated

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Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Steaming Cautiously Through Fog

Will you please give your opinion as to the possibility of maintaining the present dividends and as to the probable 1932 earnings for common stocks of B. A. Oil, Brazilian and Dominion Stores?

What do you consider to be the possibilities of Alberta Pacific Grain, preferred and common, and Massey-Harris common, if commitments are made at the present time for a long hold?

The Financial Post does not make predictions as to probable earnings or fluctuations of any stocks, but aims to give such available information as will help enquirers to come to their own conclusions.

Studying the case of British American Oil, the company came into 1932 with its earnings apparently well established on the existing basis of gasoline and other oil product prices and with encouraging developments on its oil properties in the southern states. Ultimate earnings from the latter cannot even be guessed at as they are subject to the very severe curtailment programmes put into effect in both Oklahoma and Texas where its wells are producing.

The company completed a modern refinery at Montreal in 1931 and that has been an additional resource in 1932. Throughout 1931 and to date in 1932 the company, like all other companies in Canada, has operated under the threat of possible dumping of low priced gasolines from the United States. This was prevented only by higher duties and the operation of a dumping duty. It is stated that the oil companies in Canada operated on the smallest margin in history during 1931, but B. A. Oil nevertheless increased profits. The company should do better than at present in a period when the extreme pressure from surplus crude oil supplies, now affecting all world markets, is lifted somewhat.

The chief danger is that of over-expansion of refinery capacity in the industry due to foreign corporations with crude oil to sell desiring to get past the Canadian tariff walls against gasoline.

Brazilian Traction's monthly reports of earnings through 1931 and 1932 to date have shown the trend slightly downward but this has been due more to exchange fluctuations than to actual business. The company's earnings in 1933 and 1934 will depend altogether on the trend of business in Brazil and on the success of that country and its states in having their various budgets balanced, in overcoming the coffee crisis due to tremendous over supplies visible in the world and especially in Brazil, and in developing favorable trade balances large enough to enable the milreis to become once more a dependable currency. Recent reports from Brazil have been reassuring in spite of the recent rebellion, but no exchange expert would care to predict the course of Brazilian exchange for a year. There are many hopeful features to be nurtured but until the present rebellion is decided one way or another little of value can be done.

Dominion Stores has given a good account of itself throughout the depression years of 1930 and 1931 and there is no reason to suppose that during the period which is ahead the same good management and merchandising policies will not be able to bring good results. That is different, however, from predicting that good results will be achieved. You will realize that 1932 and 1933 may prove like 1931 years of decided economic changes, a number of which cannot be foreseen until they occur. In 1932 to date sales and profits are down somewhat but are still ample for dividends.

Because there was a crop smaller than usual in Western Canada most grain companies do not expect a prosperous year in the 1931-32 period. Alberta Pacific Grain had a huge loss in 1930 through unauthorized transactions by its former officers. It is now under responsible direction, but in future must depend on the general experience of Western Canada in securing permanent or extending markets for its grain. The 1932-33 crop should provide a real opportunity for grain companies unless the world trade goes all to pot.

Massey-Harris common stock has to wait until farmers the world over begin to recover their purchasing power. At present levels of grain and other products most farmers have absolutely departed from the market. In the meantime Massey-Harris has large inventories to dispose of and many millions of dollars still to collect. That is its business until reviving demand allows its factories to speed up again. It has cut its expenses to the bone but its best opportunity will come when world surpluses of wheat have begun to disappear and prices rise. It might even then take several years to get back into a position which would justify 1929 expectations for common stock. Under present policies its position is being cleared up somewhat.

Associated Telephone

Kindly let us know whether Associated Telephone & Telegraph 5½ per cents, 1955, are a perfectly safe investment.

There are $12,900,000 outstanding of Associated Telephone & Telegraph 5½ per cent debentures, series "A," due 1955. Interest is payable in New York or in Canada or London. Denominations are $1,000 coupon debentures registerable as to principal only. Under the trust indenture additional debentures may be issued without restriction as to amount, provided that the consolidated net earnings, before depreciation, of the company and its subsidiaries for a period of twelve out of eighteen months previous, shall have been not less than twice the interest charges and prior requirements, including interest charges on the additional debentures proposed to be issued. The same restriction applies with regard to controlled companies issuing interest-bearing obligations for preferred stock. There is a provision by which one per cent of the total is re-purchased each year, beginning with November 1, 1931.

This company is a holding company, controlling directly or indirectly telephone operating and equipment companies and other companies doing a related business. It has its plants and properties in Canada, Portugal, Venezuela, United States, Jamaica, Colombia, England, Belgium, Japan, China and Australia, and as well controlling investments in other companies which give it a world-wide interest.

The company was incorporated on March 1, 1926, under Delaware laws. It was intended to consolidate American and British financial and operating interest in the telephone business. It has an international directorate as well as operations. The company has a strong cash position. Its current assets at the end of 1931 were $13,962,335 and its current liabilities $10,827,448. Banking indebtedness was $6,500,000, almost doubled in the year.

The company's position is somewhat complicated at present by the disturbed exchange values of currencies in various countries of the world where it operates and the necessity it is under of sending profits to the head office of the company in the United States. The effect of this on the company's earnings in 1931 was that bond interest was earned 2.61 times in 1931 as compared with 6.36 times in 1930. This was after depreciation and taxes.

Outstanding funded debt of subsidiaries at the end of 1931 was $11,012,818. After payment of all dividends there was a deficit of $1,296,975 for 1931 and accumulated surplus dropped to $186,164. All dividends deferred on preferred, Class "A" and common stocks on July 1, 1932, and the 5½ per cent debentures as these stocks required more than $2,000,000 in 1931. The chief danger to company's earnings lies in depreciated currencies, in the increase in banking indebtedness and in the inability of investment markets at present to take up offerings of a company like Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co., which requires a steady flow of incoming capital for expansion, and consolidation and to take care of maturing obligations. On the other hand, every improvement in international relations, in value of currencies in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate, including Canada, and in market conditions tends to solve its problems. As an international company it needs international stability.

Toronto First Mortgages

I would also like to have your opinion as to the advisability of investing the major portion of one's capital in first mortgage loans on Toronto residential property as managed by the Royal Trust Co. for a person with dependents, and whose earning capacity is at an end. Would you classify such loans as gilt-edge?

We would consider Toronto a favorable place in which to invest in first mortgage loans on residential property. The results of such investments always depend at least on the careful selection of first mortgages on modern, well constructed houses in favored districts and on marketability at prices nearly twice the face value of the mortgages at least. The Royal Trust Co. is a leading Canadian institution with an excellent record.

N. Bawlf Grain Co.

Some time ago I invested a considerable amount of money in The Bawlf Grain Co., I should very much like to have your opinion of the future possibilities of this company.

Your hopes can only be directed to results derived in 1932 and 1933 from handling of the 1932 crop as the president, W. R. Bawlf, informed shareholders at the annual meeting on November 23, 1931, that little could be expected for the year ending July 31, 1932, because the 1931 crop was light. Any improvement in earnings will accrue first to the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value and then to the no par value common stock.

The N. Bawlf Grain Co. is engaged in the business of warehousing, shipping and dealing in grain. The company was incorporated on May 21, 1928, and in June, 1928, acquired the business and assets of a similarly named company which had been incorporated in 1909. The purchase consideration was $1,103,664 in cash and 59,993 common shares of the new company. Included in the transfer of assets were 5,138 shares of the Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., and 2,754 shares of the Peaker Gibson Grain Co.

The company owns and operates 116 country grain elevators, 32 annexes, 55 cottages and 50 coal sheds in the Prairie Provinces. Through stock ownership in subsidiary companies, an additional 25 elevators and nine annexes are controlled in Saskatchewan. The combined total storage capacity of these country elevators is 5,450,000 bushels. The storage capacity of the terminal at Port Arthur is now 2,500,000 bushels.

The company's working capital in the last few years became somewhat depleted, and on July 31, 1931, the company owed the bank $1,218,000. The company paid full preferred dividends in 1929 and 1930, but only half the dividend in 1931, no quarterly dividend having been paid since December 1, 1930. There were operating losses in 1930 and 1931 with a smaller loss in the last year than in the previous one. In the year ending July 31, 1932, the company had a smaller crop to deal with, and therefore earnings shown in the forthcoming financial statement when it appears next November are apt to be greatly curtailed even though drastic economies are reported to have been put into effect. A change in management was made at the annual meeting last November when Alexander Thomson, a director of Federal Grain, was appointed general manager. Authority was also given for the issue of $500,000 first mortgage bonds as additional collateral for bank advances, a sign that the bank situation will have to be adequately protected before dividends can be expected on the preferred stock.

Expectations for the current year are pitched higher because of optimistic forecasts for a larger crop in Western Canada. Recent reports of hot, dry weather suggest that these hopes may have to be scaled down a little, but in any event grain companies will have much more work to do than for some years.

No Taverns in Ontario

Is there any foundation to the rumor that the Ontario Government has been considering the advisability of a law by which taverns would be allowed for the sale of beer and wine in that province? What effect would such a law have on breweries in general?

The Ontario Legislature has never had before it a bill such as suggested in your letter. Some efforts have been made to induce the government to undertake such a policy but so far without effect. The starting up of numerous taverns would no doubt stimulate the consumption of beer and wine and so affect the earnings of breweries and wine-making companies, but there has been no apparent public demand for any change such as you suggest.

Anaconda American Brass

Will you kindly send us the latest financial statement of the Anaconda American Brass Limited, Toronto, showing the value of plant and equipment, together with their production for 1931?

Any other data you may have on this company's operations will also be appreciated.

Anaconda American Brass Limited is a subsidiary of American Brass Company which is entirely owned by Anaconda Copper Mining Company, one of the strongest copper companies in the world. The financial statements of these subsidiary companies are included in that of Anaconda Copper Mining, and we are therefore unable to give you information as to the value of plant and equipment and their production for 1931.

After American Brass Company was acquired by Anaconda there was purchased the property of Brown Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, Ltd., Toronto, excepting the land and buildings which were leased for a long period. The Canadian company formed to take over this property is the Anaconda American Brass.

You are doubtless aware that the parent company, Anaconda Copper Company, found it necessary to pass dividends because of unsatisfactory earnings due to lower copper prices. Copper production will be curtailed greatly until the visible supplies of the world get to a point where more metal will be needed. The company, however, has a high reputation and a strong financial situation.

Hudson Bay Exploration

I would appreciate receiving any information you may have on file regarding Hudson Bay Exploration Syndicate, 323 Bloor Bldg., Toronto.

I understand that their plans for the immediate future are the establishing of hotels and trading posts in the Hudson Bay district. At the present time they appear to be soliciting funds in the city and as an inducement undertaking to provide future positions.

In every case that we have known in the past where stock has been sold or funds solicited on the basis of an undertaking to provide a future position, the result has been eminently unsatisfactory. The business itself is very speculative and, of course, while it is in the syndicate stage results cannot be foreseen. Present experience of hotel companies and of large trading companies does not suggest that a speculation in an obscure syndicate has good chances.

Dominion Reindeer

Would you please advise if there is any value to Dominion Reindeer Company shares.

Dominion Reindeer Co. appears to have been quiescent for the last three years. Apparently it did not progress very far in the plan which it announced some years ago.

The Dominion Government in 1929 decided to start a reindeer project in Northwestern Canada. These animals were herded from Nome to the eastern side of the Mackenzie River delta, a distance of about 1,600 miles. It needs about ten years to give such a venture a chance to come to success, and as previous ventures of this kind were not successful, the position of this stock is not attractive. We know of no demand for it, and in any case it would appear wise to await the result of the Government venture before taking any chances on a private effort financed by stock sales.

Standard Fuel Preferred

What are the record and prospects of Standard Fuel preferred?

Standard Fuel Co. is a holding company which, through a subsidiary, does a wholesale and retail business in high-grade Welsh and American anthracite coal, bituminous coal, Semet Solvay Coke, and the retail distribution of fuel, oil and wood. It has 16 fuel yards, ten owned and six leased by subsidiaries in Toronto and suburbs. It has the exclusive agency for Semet Solvay Coke in Ontario. It was organized at the end of 1928 to acquire the outstanding stock of the Standard Fuel Co. of Toronto, and Milnes Coal Co., which owned the Milnes Fuel Oil, and the Anthracite Briquet Co. of Canada.

There is outstanding $1,385,000 of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value. The company is obliged to set aside annually at the end of each fiscal year, commencing in 1930, 10 per cent of its net earnings after depreciation, profits, taxes, and payment of preferred dividends, as a sinking fund to purchase or cancel such preferred shares. Shareholders get a vote after six quarterly payments are defaulted. The company earned $7.20 in 1929, $11.41 in 1930, $10.46 in 1931 and $8.18 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932. It has also earned something on 50,000 shares of no par value common, but nothing has been paid as yet. Working capital at the end of its last fiscal year was adequate, and nothing was owing to banks.

Stimson's Building

I hold Class "A" cumulative shares of Stimson's Building & Investment Co. Will I get anything out of the liquidation proceedings?

Stimson's Building & Investment Co. issued $1,487,300 of seven per cent debentures of which $701,500 are held by the public, $5,000,000 of class "A" stock of which $2,540,540 are held by the public and some class "B" and "C" stock which would not interest you as they come after the class "A."

Total assets of the company consisting of shares and debentures of subsidiary companies, though large in book value, are unlikely to give more than a fractional return on the debentures. Your stock is, therefore, apparently valueless.

Duke-Price Power

I am somewhat disturbed over my holdings of bonds of the Duke-Price Power Co. They do not appear to be acting very favorably of late and I would appreciate any information which you may have on this company.

The position of the Duke-Price Power Co. has undergone a marked change in the last twelve months. From its inception, earnings of the company were not greatly in excess of bond interest requirements. One of its principal customers was Price Bros. and Co., which contracted for 100,000 h.p., the income from which amounted to about $1,200,000 gross per annum. Owing to the difficulties in which it has found itself, Price Bros. and Co. have been endeavoring to make arrangements with Duke-Price Power Co. to cancel its contract. Under the Lord Beaverbrook reorganization scheme, Duke-Price Power was offered income debentures, but this proposition is understood to have been turned down. The current position in respect to the Price Bros.' contract is somewhat indefinite, though it is expected that a statement will be forthcoming before long in order to clear up the many uncertainties.

Saint John Dry Dock

Have you any information on the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co.? I have held some of the bonds in this company for a number of years, but of late have not had any information on its progress.

St. John Dry Dock has improved its operating position over the last three years. The management has been active in developing other enterprises, such as industrial work, and in this connection has been able to secure a number of good-sized contracts. In addition there has been a substantial amount of work on the rebuilding of the St. John Harbor front, following upon the disastrous fire a short time ago. Furthermore the company receives a subsidy from the Dominion Government which goes a long way toward taking care of interest charges on the company's funded debt.

Price Bros.

Would appreciate any information you may have on the current position of Price Bros. and Co. Has any plan of reorganization been announced, since Lord Beaverbrook withdrew?

Price Bros. & Co.'s position has been seriously impaired, due to the decline in the production of newsprint and the lack of markets for lumber products. In addition, the company made substantial advances, which were not approved by all directors, to the investment trust of the Price family—Quebec Investment Co. At the end of last year these advances totalled about $1,273,000. In this connection, the courts this week appointed a liquidator for the Quebec Investment Co. Plans were under way to bring about a reorganization of Price Bros. and Co., but since the dropping out of Lord Beaverbrook, no further plan has been put forward. Over the next few weeks, it is likely that the management will make an announcement in regard to the plan for re-establishing the company. Steps have been taken to form a bondholders' committee.

Dominion Coal

What is the outlook for Dominion Coal Co.? I hold some of the bonds in this enterprise.

Earning power of Dominion Coal Co. has been on a limited scale in the last couple of years. Though every effort has been made by the management to increase the market for Nova Scotia coal, there has been a continued decline in production. The granting by the Federal Government of a bonus on coke manufactured from Nova Scotia coal will be of some help to the company, though expectations are that the 1932 earnings statement will not be overly encouraging.

Winnipeg Electric

I am a holder of Winnipeg Electric bonds and am somewhat worried over the substantial depreciation value of this security. Can you let me have any information on conditions surrounding this company?

Winnipeg Electric Company's earnings this year have been relatively satisfactory, though they are still not sufficient to take care of any payment on the capital stock. The principal difficulty confronting this company at present is in connection with Northwestern Power. As you probably are aware, Winnipeg Electric guaranteed the principal and interest on the bonds of Northwestern. Northwestern has defaulted. A bondholders' committee is now working on the affairs of Northwestern and it is expected that a statement will be forthcoming before long. It is possible for Northwestern bondholders to take legal action to make Winnipeg Electric fulfill its guarantee, but such a step will hardly be taken until other avenues have been investigated.

Canadian Pacific

Would you be good enough to give me your opinion on the current position of the Canadian Pacific Railway? I hold a few shares of the ordinary stock, purchased at levels considerably higher than those prevailing today.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has suffered a sharp decline in earnings, which has made it necessary for the directors to defer action on the ordinary share dividend until the end of the year when it will be possible to survey returns for the full year. At the moment prospects are not very bright for the declaration of the dividend, but, on the other hand, the traffic in the grain crop may shape up much better than anticipated, while the findings of the Royal Commission on Canadian Railways may be a stimulating factor.

Imperial Tobacco

Please let me have your views on the stock of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada. I am some distance from the market and am not able to follow developments in connection with this company.

Sales of tobacco in Canada this year have fallen behind those recorded in 1931. Although the Imperial Tobacco Co. has not issued any interim statement, either on operations or finances it is to be expected that income this year will be on a somewhat smaller scale. The company, however, occupies a dominant position and there is no doubt but that it will be able to maintain its dividends without any difficulty. The extent of the bonus payment at the end of the year, however, will depend upon current income.

Montreal Power

Kindly let me have what information is available on the current position of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. Is the company slipping, or is it continuing to hold its position?

Montreal Power lately reports that its sales of electricity this year are somewhat lower than in 1931, due to the drop in demand from industrial and commercial consumers. Gas sales are somewhat higher than a year ago. The balance sheet position of the company has been strengthened by the recent rise in market securities. Earnings are holding up satisfactorily and there is every reason to believe that the 1932 report will show the common dividend of $1.50 a share earned by a comfortable margin.

Growing Cost of Free Education Suggests Fees in Higher Grades

London Free Press

London is faced with the growing cost of education. The Board of Education and City Council are at odds over the building of additional accommodation. The board has the responsibility of providing for London's ever-increasing school population; the City Council, quite properly, is endeavoring to keep down expenditures—its policy is one of economy. If W. A. Martin, chairman of the board, is correct in his statement that at least 100 children will be barred from entrance to public schools owing to lack of accommodation, then there is no alternative but to provide the necessary money. London cannot refuse the opportunity for education to its children.

However, it may be some comfort to the civic authorities to know that the problem of school costs and accommodation is not confined to London. Nearly every city on the continent is wrestling with the question of educational costs. In Chicago the teachers have not been paid for months. Detroit, in desperation, unable to balance its educational budget, has decided to shorten the school year by four weeks. There will be loud cheers from the pupils, doubtless, but a different story from the parents.

During the past couple of decades, and particularly since the war, costs of education have been mounting all over the continent. This has been due to several reasons. First has been the improved school buildings. The old-fashioned barn of a school is a thing of the past; ratepayers have insisted on modern buildings, and the latest in equipment. Then salaries of teachers, quite properly, have been increasing. Salaries in the old days for such responsible positions were ridiculously low. However, now teachers along with everyone else, will have to take cuts.

Perhaps the chief increased cost of education is due to the growing number of pupils in the secondary schools. Twenty or twenty-five years ago only a small proportion of pupils went on to the high schools or collegiates. Now that the school age has been raised to 16, and parents want their children to get the best, nearly all pupils enter the secondary schools. This has called for more buildings and higher-priced teachers, as well as expensive equipment. It has all cost money. The question has been raised as to whether this should be provided free. The City of Winnipeg has decided to charge for the fifth grade.

The Financial Post, which has been making a study of the subject, advocates lowering the school age and charging in the secondary schools for all but the brightest pupils. It would abandon the principle of free education for the high schools and collegiates.

Other People's Views

Fighting for Survival

Sarnia Observer—Mayors of several Ontario municipalities held a meeting at Kitchener this week when the provincial and federal governments were freely criticised with reference to taxation policies affecting the municipalities.

In the discussions strong objection was voiced concerning the levies for highways, mothers' allowances, old-age pensions, health regulations, which are all good in their way, but created a load that threatens to bankrupt the municipalities by drying up all the sources of taxation. It was pointed out that the province took all the amusement tax and the license fees for automobiles. Then the matter of municipal tax exemption in favor of the provincial and federal governments removed a large assessment from the tax prospects of the cities.

The policy of extensive government support to Toronto University, where most of the students were from families that could afford to pay while pupils in elementary schools, mostly from poor homes, were left to pay their own costs, was questioned.

The municipalities are finding that their financing is going to be difficult. Their field has been ruinously invaded by the superior administrations. The taxpayer has been fairly well cleaned out before the municipality gets to him. It is desirable, however, that the municipalities should try to lighten the taxpayers' burden. Too much money is being taken from him on one pretext or another. The best course for all governments to follow in this crisis is to get together in an effort to reduce taxation. They have a common interest in keeping the taxpayers on their feet. They will have to formulate plans to get along with less because that is what the individual has had to do, and he is not now in a position to meet extravagant levies that have been spent in questionable projects.

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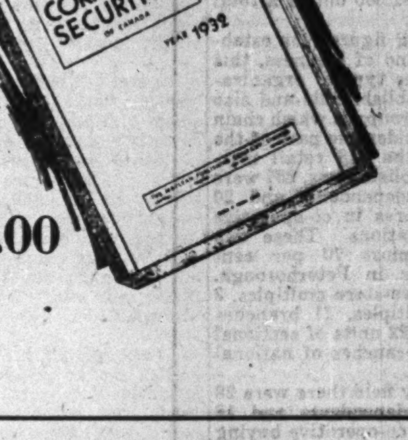

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WHOLESALE TRADE IN QUEBEC CITY $30,000,000 IN '30

Results of Census Reveal 123 Establishments in That Year

Wholesalers in Quebec City did a total business of $29,721,100 in 1930, according to results of the first census of distribution undertaken in Canada. Figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a preliminary report show 123 wholesalers proper employing 1,596 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received $2,011,500 as salaries and wages. The value of stocks on hand at the end of the year amounted to $4,549,900.

Thirty-seven of the wholesalers proper in Quebec City were engaged in handling food and tobacco products. Their sales in 1930 were $16,408,700, which constituted 55 per cent of the entire business of wholesalers proper in Quebec. In addition, bakeries and dairies which report to the census of industry made wholesale sales of $504,046. There were 12 grocery wholesalers with net sales of $9,775,500, 6 dealers in meats and provisions with sales of $3,410,600, 5 wholesalers in fruits and produce with sales of $1,766,700 and 14 others with sales of $1,455,900.

Clothing Wholesalers Next

Th next group in importance is the 15 wholesalers in clothing and apparel with net sales of $3,465,500. Then follow 9 wholesalers in hardware and plumbing with sales of $1,982,500, 11 dealers in farm products and supplies who reported sales of $1,379,200. There were 9 dealers in lumber and building materials, who did a business of $1,321,300 and 4 wholesalers in forest products who reported sales of $1,193,000.

There are also in the wholesale field a large number of establishments, some of which perform functions very similar to those of wholesalers proper, while others are largely sales and order offices. Among the former, are bulk tank stations and some manufacturers' sales branches (particularly in the electrical and machinery fields) which carry on a regular wholesale business.

In the latter group are brokers, selling agents, commission and manufacturers' agents who often do little more than book orders and perform functions similar to those carried on by the sales staff of their principals. The amount of business done by both groups of wholesale establishments in Quebec City in 1930 was $32,212,600. To the extent that the sales of these 86 establishments do not represent a duplication of business done by wholesalers proper and in so far as they form a part of the wholesale trade of the community, the volume of business already given for the city may be increased. Manufacturers' sales branches reported the largest business among these other wholesale establishments with sales of $5,668,500. Twenty-four manufacturers' agents reported that they handled sales to the extent of $3,542,900 and 7 bulk tank stations had sales of $2,395,700.

There were 209 wholesalers of all types in Quebec City in 1930, of which 104 were classified as wholesale merchants, 11 as importers, 35 as manufacturers' sales branches, 24 as manufacturers' agents, 8 as commission merchants, 7 as bulk tank stations and 5 as city buyers of farm products.

EMPLOYMENT LESS BUT MANUFACTURE HOLDS UP JULY 1

Textile and Iron and Steel Plants Do Well — 'Peg Improves

Industrial employment in Canada on July 1, after seasonal adjustment, dropped through to 1921-22 levels on July 1, according to figures prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index (after adjustment) was 84.9 as compared with 86.8 the month previous. Returns were received from 7,994 firms employing 811,972 workers or 3,935 fewer than a year ago. The basis of the index in 1926 equals 100, and no allowance is made for the variation in number of hours worked.

Analyzed by groups, gains were reported in services, construction and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, mining, communications and trade showed contractions; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character. The declines in manufacturing were on a smaller scale than those recorded on the same date in 1930 and 1931, chiefly as a result of more moderate seasonal curtailment in the textile and iron and steel industries. The curve of employment in manufactures (after seasonal adjustment) flattened out with only a fractured loss—the first halt in downward trend since Jan. 1.

The trend was unfavorable in Quebec and Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces improvement was indicated, while the general situation in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was unchanged.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Brief surveys by cities follow:

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile, leather and iron and steel products, while construction also released employees; on the other hand, shipping reported heightened activity.

Quebec.—A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 144 firms with 12,759 employees, compared with 12,836 in the preceding month. Services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1931, although a larger decline had been shown.

Toronto. — There were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel, while construction, trade, services and communications also showed curtailment. A contraction had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Ottawa.—There were comparatively small reductions in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Larger losses had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further but slight decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date last year. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, textile and food groups, but construction released employees.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 198 persons in the staffs of the 133 reporting employers, who had 11,452 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1931, although much larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg. — Manufacturing, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavorable, according to information from 337 establishments employing 27,734 workers, as against 27,941 in the preceding month. There were losses in shipping and construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Chain Stores Are Weak In Quebec City Market

Almost 70 Per Cent of Retail Trade of City is Done By Independent Stores

Quebec City's sales on retail merchandise in 1930 amounted to $40,143,900 and the receipts from service groups to $63,248,100, according to the preliminary report of the first retail census of distribution undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Classified according to type of commodity, the food group easily leads all others with total sales of over $12.5 million, or 30.6 per cent of the total, followed by the general merchandise group with sales of almost $7 million, or 17.4 per cent of the total. Of the total stores, which numbered 1,614, slightly less than half, or 771, were engaged in the sale of foodstuffs, 184 were clothing stores and 118 were restaurants.

Independent stores, not grouped in any buying syndicate or with similar affiliation, did nearly 70 per cent of the total business with sales of $27,856,600, while local, national and sectional chains were responsible for only $5,184,400 of business, or slightly less than 13 per cent of the total. Quebec chain stores, therefore, did less than half the proportion of business done by chain organizations in other cities which have been covered by the census.

Even in the grocery field, which in other cities has become the stronghold of the chain organizations, independents did more than 70 per cent of the business. Only in the variety group did the chain stores compete strongly with independents for supremacy and even in this group they did less than 50 per cent of the total business.

In the 1,614 stores in Quebec a total of 5,599 employees received $4,946,900 in salaries and wages. The food group leads in number of employees and wages paid with 1,433 employees who received $1,082,200 and is followed by the general merchandise group with 1,199 employees who received $922,400 in wages.

There were 523 establishments in the service group, 177 of these being engaged in personal service and 163 being repair and service shops. The 1,191 employees of service establishments received $1,057,600 in salaries and wages, of which $230,600 was distributed to 255 employees in the repair and service group and $247,100 to the 288 employees in the domestic service group.

Repair and service establishments had receipts of $771,800 in 1930, followed by domestic service with $560,400; amusements with $529,700 personal service with $466,600 and all other establishments with $919,600.

Hotel statistics disclose the fact that 31 hotels in Quebec had total receipts of $2,362,268, employed 769 persons who received $582,174 in salaries and wages and had a total of 1,631 guest rooms.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN QUEBEC CITY

	No. of Stores No.	No. of Employees* No.	Salaries & Wages $	†Net Sales (1930) $	Stocks on hand end of yr. (at cost) $
Automotive	88	482	554,200	4,756,300	434,100
Clothing	184	570	506,100	3,721,400	1,219,100
Food	771	1,433	1,082,200	12,649,900	1,089,500
Furniture	19	99	125,800	656,100	192,600
General merch.	76	1,199	922,400	6,987,900	2,445,100
Lumber and bldg.	56	385	417,300	2,378,600	1,137,900
Restaurant	118	498	436,300	2,118,700	54,400
All other	302	933	902,600	6,875,000	1,986,800
	1,614	5,599	4,946,900	‡40,143,900	8,559,500

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

†Included in these figures is $191,500 which represents service receipts in merchandising establishments.

‡To these sales may be added $369,500 retail sales made by wholesalers in Quebec City.

Independents of Peterboro Do 65 p.c. of Retail Trade

First Census of Merchandising Reports Total Retail Sales in 1930 of $11,000,000 — 348 Outlets

Independent merchants do 65 per cent of the total retail merchandising of Peterborough, according to results of the first census of merchandising undertaken in Canada and whose results are now being published in preliminary form by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total retail sales were $10,789,500 for the year of the census (1930) of which $6,917,800 was credited to single store independents. Sectional and national chains took $2,856,000, or 26 per cent of total retail business.

In the grocery field, however, independents (as has been disclosed in other preliminary reports) are losing their lead and did only 22 per cent of the business. Sectional and national chains operating 13 stores did 35 per cent of total grocery business, while the remainder was divided between single stores in co-operative buying groups; two store multiples and local chains of 4 stores or more.

348 Retail Stores

There were 348 retail stores operating in 1930, with sales of $10,789,500 and 119 service establishments with gross receipts of $669,400. The merchandising establishments employed 1,307 persons (including full-time and part-time employees and proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary) who received $1,241,900 as salaries and wages. The merchandise carried in stock by these stores at the end of 1930 was valued at $1,689,000.

The largest number of stores and the largest volume of business were reported for the food group, where 129 establishments had sales of $3,230,700. In addition to the sales made by these food stores, the bakeries and dairies which report to the census of industry had retail sales of $379,648. The food stores in Peterborough employed 339 persons and paid them $295,200 for the year.

The automotive group was second in volume of business as the 35 reporting establishments had sales of $2,100,500. The 11 dealers in motor vehicles accounted for $1,610,200 of this total. There were 184 employees in the automotive group and the payroll was $216,500.

In the apparel group there were 40 stores, which employed 106 persons and paid $135,100 as salaries and wages. The sales for this group were $1,174,300. The general merchandise group (which includes department stores) had sales of $1,309,900 for the 11 reporting establishments.

119 Service Establishments

In the service field there were 119 establishments in Peterborough and their receipts for 1930 totalled $669,400. The largest receipts were reported for the amusement group, which includes motion picture houses. In the personal service group the 29 barber shops reported a business of $91,300 out of a total of $107,200.

Besides giving figures for establishments by kind of business, this report shows the type of organization for all establishments and also for particular groups in which chain stores do a considerable part of the business. Of the 348 retail merchandising establishments, 267 were single store independents and 20 were single stores in co-operative buying organizations. These two groups did almost 70 per cent of the business in Peterborough. There were 9 two-store multiples, 3 three-store multiples, 11 branches of local chains, 22 units of sectional chains and 16 branches of national chains.

In the grocery field there were 28 single store independents and 18 single stores in co-operative buying organizations. There were also 2 two- store multiples, 11 branches of local chains and 13 units of sectional and national chains. The sectional and national chains did the largest amount of business for any one group, while the local chains were second in volume of business.

Figures for hotel operations were also secured in connection with this census. The 7 hotels in Peterborough reported 211 guest rooms, 76 employees, a payroll of $44,820 and total receipts of $178,364.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN PETERBORO'

	No. of stores	No.* of employees	Salaries and wages $	Net† sales (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	35	184	216,500	2,100,500	176,100
Food	129	339	295,200	3,230,700	208,000
General merchandise	11	257	175,400	1,309,900	269,800
Apparel	40	106	185,100	1,174,300	399,200
Lumber	21	74	75,100	569,300	157,200
Furniture	14	36	47,300	271,500	69,400
Restaurant	14	50	41,800	343,800	21,600
All other stores	84	261	255,500	1,789,500	387,700
Total	348	1,307	1,241,900	‡10,789,500	1,689,000

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

†Included in these figures is $33,800 which represents service receipts in merchandising establishments.

‡To these sales may be added $12,500 retail sales made by wholesalers in Peterborough.

Edmonton's Building Programme

Edmonton's current building programme is well ahead of that of last year, the projects numbering 341 buildings, ranging from a frame garage to a $200,000 new hotel. Hundreds of workmen are at present employed in these undertakings.

AVERAGE SALES OF CITY STORES NOT VERY HIGH

Drug Store Average $28,000; Grocery Figure $18,000

Average sales of grocery and drug stores in leading Canadian cities, totalled roughly $18,110 and $28,193 respectively, according to early returns from the first census of merchandising ever conducted in this country. The average is computed from data of 10 cities from Quebec to Calgary. Average sales of chain stores was considerably higher, namely $55,123, for grocery chains and $80,431 for drug chains. The latter figure covers data from only six cities.

On first thoughts these figures will look small, it is pointed out by officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but the more complete the survey the lower average sales are likely to be. Thus in most fields of retail trade there are many establishments whose annual turnover is only a fraction of the large establishments in each community. For example, in Ottawa, sales of 73 units of chain grocery stores in 1930 were $3,605,700, an average of $49,400, while the sales of 236 independent stores, including many very small units, were $3,901,000, an average of $16,500. Such results were general in the United States Census of distribution, it is pointed out.

Data For Ten Cities

In the ten cities for which data are now available, this wide spread between average sales of chain units as against all stores, is clearly shown. Average sales in the ten cities follow:

Average Annual Sales per Store in Retail Establishments in Canada • 1930

City:	Grocery Stores	Drug Stores
Hamilton	$15,315	$27,081
Quebec	16,603	36,948
Ottawa	17,190	25,398
Calgary	20,058	32,029
Edmonton	17,318	23,230
London	20,911	29,264
Regina	17,053	46,410
Sherbrooke	18,304	24,700
Peterborough	18,136	20,075
St. Catharines	25,348	25,612
Average for 10 cities	18,110	28,193
Average for chain stores	55,123	*80,431

*Six cities only.

Evidence of the accuracy of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures is borne out by the results of a similar survey carried out by the United States in 1929. Although the U. S. figures per store are naturally larger due to the difference in price and trade levels between the two years, nevertheless a considerable similarity is noticed between the two sets of figures.

The widespread nature of the Canadian survey is indicated by the fact that the number of establishments in 12 cities for which data is now available is shown at 12,614 as against 6,733 outlets in comparative figures of the partial survey undertaken in 1924.

Kingston Elevator Co. Doing Larger Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Operations of the Kingston Elevator Co., subsidiary of Canada Steamship Lines, have been on a better basis this year. So far the elevator has handled over 13,000,000 bushels of grain, a quantity 4,000,000 bushels in excess of that for all of last year.

In connection with Canada Steamship Lines' grain handling facilities, W. H. Coverdale, president, states that the grain fleet of the company has an aggregate carrying capacity of 18 millions of bushels of grain per week between the lake head and Kingston, or sufficient for all present and prospective needs

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL JULY TRAFFIC GAINS

Wheat Shipments Responsible for Increase Over Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—July traffic in the St. Lawrence Canals amounted to 822,378 tons, an increase of 105,387 over the same month in 1931. Wheat was the chief factor, increasing by 210,848 tons to 325,334 tons. Total traffic for the season to July 31 was 2,890,251 tons compared with 3,121,490 tons in the same period in last year.

In the Welland Ship Canal, traffic for July was 1,029,828 tons an increase of 158,315 tons over July, 1931. Wheat shipments increased by 204,370 tons to 366,327 tons but iron ore, soft coal and oils showed substantial decreases.

Soo Traffic Lower

The wide decline in lake activity is illustrated by traffic through the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie. Shipments in July fell from 7,612,657 tons in 1931 to 2,637,538 tons in July this year. Declines in iron ore were largely responsible for the discrepancy between the two figures, shipments being 617,084 tons compared with 5,071,655 tons in July, 1931, a drop which offsets a gain in grain shipments.

Traffic through the Canadian locks at the Soo, however, showed a slight increase over July of last year amounting to 377,144 tons against 285,606 tons in 1931. Wheat shipments increased by over 100.000 tons to 187,707 tons.

Watson and Chambers May Pay 10% Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Watson and Chambers, Montreal stock brokerage firm in liquidation, have dispatched a notice to creditors saying that in all probability an additional dividend will be paid about the end of this month. As an interim dividend of 15 per cent was paid some time ago, this additional payment will bring the total to 25 per cent to date.

Canada Biscuit Stock to be Available Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Final phases of the reorganization of Canada Biscuit Co. are being completed and bondholders may expect soon to receive word from the trustee to the effect that the new securities will be sent out shortly. Bondholders of the company are being given a 20 per cent equity in the new capital stock. Each $1,000 of bonds will be given 10 shares of the new no par common stock in return for certain concessions. The main item is waiving of interest payments due May and November, 1932, and May, 1933.

Recent progress of the company is stated to be as satisfactory as can be expected. Events leading up to the recent reorganization have left considerable amount of detail to be cleared up and it is expected that it may take some time before the company finally emerges from the difficulties which have surrounded it.

Additional working capital and new management were two leading factors in the reorganization.

A. P. W. Pulp and Power Reopen at Sheet Harbor

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—After a shut-down for a number of months, operations are new being carried on at capacity by the A. P. W. Pulp and Power Co. Ltd., at its Sheet Harbor, N.S., plant. The mill employs approximately 80 men and an additional 150 men will be given employment in woods operations.

Decision of the company to re-open the Sheet Harbor mill was arrived at following conferences with the Nova Scotia Power Commission. The latter has been persistent in its efforts to bring about the re-opening of the plant, having especially in mind the substantial amount of employment which it created.

List Hydro Electric

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Montreal Curb Market announces the additional listing of 75,000 common shares of no par value Hydro Electric Securities Corp.

ADVICE TO MIX FARMING DOES NOT CONSIDER FACTS

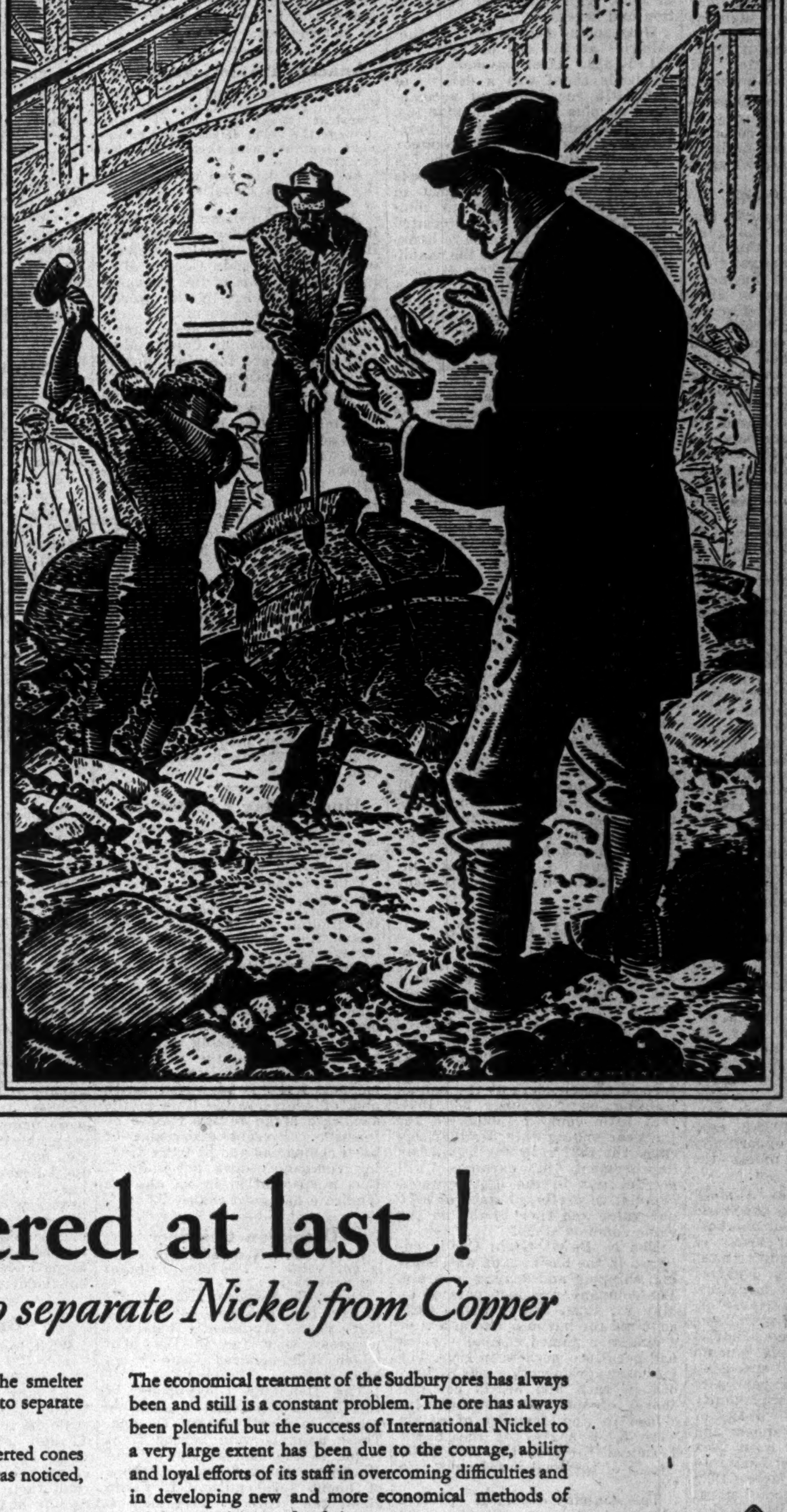
(Continued from page 6)

Canada's surplus, as we have seen, exceeded 150,000 head. Beef and veal exports over imports were 3,250,000 pounds and stocks in cold storage decreased 1,500,000 pounds whereas the surplus from the plains was in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 pounds. Net exports of pork were 12,400,000 pounds to which should be added an equal amount representing the increase in cold storage holdings, making about 25 million pounds. The surplus pork production of the prairie provinces was 78 million pounds or over three times this amount. Imports of mutton and lamb exceeded exports by 850,000 pounds but storage holdings increased by 1,800,000 pounds leaving a surplus production of about a million pounds for the whole country. The surplus produced in the prairie section was five million pounds. Net exports of butter from Canada were less than 8,000,000 pounds, butter holdings increased 2,000,000 pounds, a total surplus production of 10,000,000 pounds. Western creameries produced a surplus of three times this amount. Net egg exports were 566,000 dozen, holdings decreased heavily during the year and a large deficit would have been registered but for the surplus of 10,000,000 dozen shipped from the prairies.

These figures are not presented with the idea of trying to prove too much. There is room to expand the production of these commodities in the prairie provinces. But they indicate at least that the western farmer is not as exclusively addicted to wheat growing as is generally believed.

THE STORY OF A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY—INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE

1888



Discovered at last!

... a way to separate Nickel from Copper

The Sudbury mines were at a standstill — the smelter was facing ruin. Some way must be found to separate the Nickel from the copper economically.

At the smelter they were breaking up the inverted cones of matte. Suddenly a strange phenomenon was noticed, a definite separation in the fractured surface.

Other inverted cones of matte were eagerly examined — no mistake about it, in some of them the bottom part was nickel sulphide, the top part copper sulphide. Soon the reason for this separation was discovered — the age old problem of separating Nickel from copper was solved. Fortune had smiled on the little company developing the Sudbury mine.

The economical treatment of the Sudbury ores has always been and still is a constant problem. The ore has always been plentiful but the success of International Nickel to a very large extent has been due to the courage, ability and loyal efforts of its staff in overcoming difficulties and in developing new and more economical methods of mining, smelting and refining.

The production of refined metals at lower costs has been the constant aim, of the mining and refining departments; the results secured have opened up the way to many new markets and uses with a consequent increased production from Canadian mines.

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Greater use of Nickel and Monel Metal means a greater measure of prosperity for Canada.

Large ore reserves are of little value unless a correspondingly large demand exists — world markets are essential.

Send for "The Story of Nickel" a booklet dealing with the history and development of Nickel. Write to the Company at 25 King Street West, Toronto.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA
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Current Events in Banking World

EVERYONE ASKED TO JOIN IN MOVE TO RAISE PRICES

Monetary Committee Invites Aid from Nations and Individuals

EMPIRE WILL LEAD

Restoration of Price Level First Step to Formation of World Monetary Policy

While recognizing that the central position of the United Kingdom and the Empire makes them a main factor in anything that can be done to restore world trade, the report of the Monetary and Financial Committee of the Imperial Conference calls for co-operation with other nations in instituting remedial policies in order to avoid wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value. The ultimate aim of monetary policy, the report asserts, should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. This, it states, "postulates international agreement between the great trading nations of the world."

Before any definite steps can be taken to restore an international monetary policy however, a rise in the general level of commodity prices throughout the world is necessary, according to the report.

Favors Low-Rate Money

Incorporated in the report is a statement made on behalf of the United Kingdom by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressing desire to see wholesale prices rise and recognizing that ample supply of short-term money at low rates may have valuable corrective influence. The conference is asked to recommend that other countries act in conformity with the chancellor's expressed line of policy.

The full text of the document presented for the formality of plenary session approval, is as follows:

Raise Price Levels

"A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices is in the highest degree desirable. The evil of falling prices must be attacked by Government and individual action in all its causes, whether political, economic, financial. or monetary.

"For dealing with the problem in its widest aspects the Governments represented at this conference record their conviction that international action is urgently necessary and announce their desire to co-operate with other nations in any practicable measures for raising wholesale prices.

"The conference has considered what action can be taken by the nations of the Commonwealth to help toward raising prices.

"As regards monetary factors, the conference recognizes that the central position of the United Kingdom, not only among the countries of the Commonwealth, but in world trade and finance, makes the United Kingdom a main factor in anything that can be done. The conference therefore welcomes the following statement made on behalf of the United Kingdom by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"'His Majesty's Government desire to see wholesale sterling prices rise. The best condition for this would be a rise in gold prices; and the absence of a rise in gold prices inevitably imposes limitations on what can be done for sterling. A rise in prices cannot be effected by monetary action alone since various other factors which have combined to bring about the present depression must also be modified or removed before a remedy is assured. His Majesty's Government, nevertheless, recognize that an ample supply of short-term money at low rates may have a valuable influence, and they are confident that the efforts which have successfully brought about the present favorable monetary conditions can and will, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, be continued.'

Follow Britain's Lead

"The conference recommends the other countries of the Commonwealth represented here to act in conformity with the line of policy as set out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so far as lies within their power.

"In the monetary sphere the primary line of action toward a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money. While regard must be had to the different conditions applying to various types of loans, the rate of interest for all purposes should be kept as low as financial conditions permit. At the same time it is necessary that these favorable monetary conditions be achieved, not by the inflationary creation of additional means of payment to finance public expenditure, but by an orderly monetary policy, safeguarded, if the necessity should arise, by such steps as will restrain and circumscribe the scope of violent speculative movements in commodities or securities.

"It must be kept in mind, however, that the success of any such policy will be hampered, and might be nullified by the failure to modify or remove important non-monetary obstacles. Of the non-monetary factors which are depressing the level of prices many are of international character and require an international remedy. The nations of the Commonwealth should, nevertheless, take all steps that lie in their power to increase public confidence, especially in the field of business enterprise, and to facilitate trade.

Stabilize Exchange Rates

"The conference recognizes the great importance to traders of stability of exchange rates over as wide an area as possible. The complete solution of this problem must await the restoration of conditions for the satisfactory working of an international standard as referred to below. In the meanwhile, and pending such solution, this conference has considered the possibility of achieving valuable results in two directions—first, by creating an area of stability among countries regulating their currencies in relation to sterling; and secondly, by avoiding wide day-to-day fluctuations between sterling and gold.

"As regards the latter, the conference has noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom has already established machinery aimed at preventing wide fluctuations in the gold value of sterling caused by speculative movements. As to the former, the conference recognizes the value of the countries within the Commonwealth whose currencies are linked to sterling maintaining stability between their exchange rates and looks to a rise in the general level of wholesale prices as the most desirable means for facilitating this result.

"The conference recognizes that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. Such a standard should so function as not merely to maintain stable exchange rates between all countries, but also to ensure the smooth and efficient working of the machinery of international trade and finance.

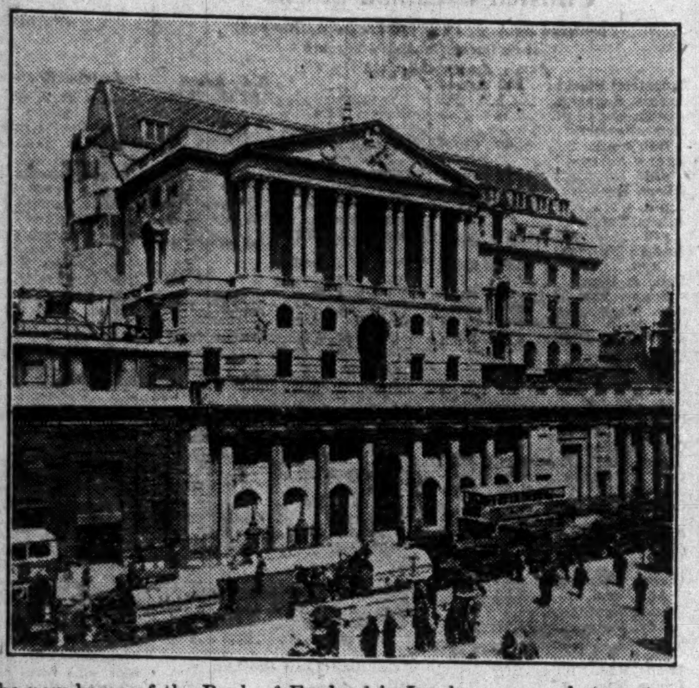
Adjust Internal Prices

"This postulates international agreement among the great trading nations of the world, and while certain of the States here represented hold very definite views on the question of the most desirable standard, the conference refrains from making any recommendations on the subject, in view of the fact that the question is shortly to be discussed at an international conference. There are, however, several conditions precedent to the re-establishment of any international monetary standard. The most important among them are:

"A rise in the general level of commodity prices in the various countries to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges; and an adjustment of the factors political, economic, financial and monetary, which have caused the break down of the gold standard in many countries, and which, if not adjusted, would inevitably lead to another breakdown of whatever international standard may be adopted.

"It is also in the view of the conference of the utmost importance to the future working of an international standard that international co-operation should be secured and maintained with a view to avoiding, so far as may be found practicable wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value."

England's Bankers' Bank



The new home of the Bank of England in London, now under construction, presents an imposing appearance on Threadneedle Street. It is a combination of Classic and Georgian architecture and while hardly comparing in bulk with the head office buildings of some of our own banks, it is a landmark in a city devoid of skyscrapers.

Bank Chat

Phoney Money

The United States Congress recently passed a bill in which nearly a billion dollars worth of new currency issue was authorized. This was a part of the general reflation rampage which has been going on at Washington; the object being to expand currency and credit and give people more buying power, according to A. S. W. Plumptre, in Canadian Comment.

Bands of bootleggers. not to be outdone by a mere government in the money making game have felt it a patriotic duty to engage in the production of counterfeit notes. Chief Moran, of the American Secret Service, recently said that many bootleggers had gone into the counterfeiting business because of the depression which had hit all lines of business, including "necessities," and had reduced their revenues.

Counterfeiting money appears to be quite easy. A favorite trick of counterfeiters is the raising of small bills to those of higher demoninations, accomplished by skilful use of pen and paste on one and five dollar bills to raise them to ten dollars, fifty dollar or one hundred dollar bills.

Moran placed a considerable amount of blame on the public. He claimed that people generally do not familiarize themselves with the symbols of paper money, thus falling easy victims to counterfeiters. Of course, "people generally" in these days, don't seem to have much chance to get on familiar terms with the hundred dollar bills, but between Congress and the bootlegger, the prospects seem to get brighter all the time. The only fly in the ointment is Chief Moran. In the fiscal year 1932, he has already arrested 1,524 counterfeiters. Congressmen have, so far, escaped.

Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following changes in connection with its branches and officers:

H. F. CLARKE, formerly manager at Welland, Ont., has been appointed manager at Paris, Ont.

C. B. F. JONES, formerly manager at Bloor and Bay, Toronto, has been appointed manager at Welland, Ont.

Rolla, B.C., branch was closed on August 15, the business being absorbed by the Dawson Creek and Pouce Coupe, B.C., branches.

Sherridon, Man.—Telegrams for this branch should in future be addressed via Cranberry Portage, Man., from which point they will be transmitted by telephone.

R. D. BROWN, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal, Donalda, Alta., has been appointed manager at Acme, Alta.

WILLIAM L. CRAWFORD, for many years connected with the Merchants and Royal Banks, died on August 5. Mr. Crawford was manager of the Royal Bank at St. Romuald, Que., prior to his retirement a few years ago.

ROBERT M. JONES, manager of the Dominion Bank, Seaforth, Ont., died on July 29. He was formerly employed in the bank's offices in Winnipeg, Toronto and Hamilton.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	Aug. 13, 1931	Aug. 11, 1932
Halifax	$ 2,896,802	$ 2,035,586
Saint John	2,421,126	1,693,953
Moncton	622,311	561,494
Sherbrooke	643,369	606,837
Quebec	4,951,674	3,622,068
Ottawa	5,206,266	3,767,721
Montreal	99,667,805	66,628,508
Kingston	663,191	541,786
Peterboro'	706,081	559,805
Toronto	86,956,573	67,621,615
Hamilton	3,858,573	3,595,362
Kitchener	838,615	752,615
Brantford	824,761	675,600
London	2,173,853	2,089,513
Chatham	496,778	564,525
Windsor	2,373,427	2,271,338
Sarnia	400,487	417,169
Sudbury	716,536	348,529

Western Cities

	Aug. 13, 1931	Aug. 11, 1932
Fort William	$ 725,228	$ 536,537
Winnipeg	46,509,094	42,500,901
Brandon	391,626	297,064
Regina	3,237,615	2,585,420
Moose Jaw	521,934	534,097
Saskatoon	1,506,309	1,271,424
Prince Albert	320,496	274,736
Edmonton	3,911,293	3,409,298
Calgary	4,768,219	3,834,553
Medicine Hat	199,370	137,734
Lethbridge	389,689	335,374
New Westminster	551,704	447,350
Vancouver	15,770,367	13,508,480
Victoria	1,728,443	1,292,267

Robert J. Gourley Added To Dominion Bank Board

The place of the late Frank L. Patton on the directorate of the Dominion Bank has been filled by Robert J. Gourley, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Gourley is managing-director of the Beaver Lumber Co., Ltd., vice-president of the Empire Sash and Door Co., director of the Monarch Life Insurance Co., member of the Canadian Committee of the Hudson's Bay Co., director of the Northern Trust Co., and other organizations.

MERCHANTS UNITE TO FIGHT PASSERS OF N. S. F. CHEQUES

Credit Men's Association Keeps Record of Passers

Legislation recently enacted by the Dominion Parliament aimed to afford some protection to merchants from habitual passers of N.S.F. cheques placed the onus of proving that the item was not issued with attempt to defraud upon the issuer of the cheque. This was a great advance on any previous legislation but it left a loophole. It is often a comparatively easy matter for the issuer to convince the court that the cheque was issued under the impression there were funds to cover it.

In the past, retailers have not prosecuted because the cheques were usually for small amounts, and the cost in time and money for civil or criminal action was out of all proportion to return—viz., getting their money back—which seldom happened.

Through the activities of the Canadian Credit Men's Association, however, it is now often much easier for merchants to go to court with a case which has sufficient proof to warrant a conviction.

Members of the association have provided a complete list of their credit customers giving information regarding their accounts, methods of payment and general business ethics. This information is filed in the offices of the association so that there are complete records of the retail credit buying of over 350,000 customers of retail stores. In addition, all members have been asked by the association to notify them of the names of all those from whom they have received N.S.F. cheques.

The former file will enable retailers to obtain information regarding the credit standing of any prospective customer who has previously dealt with another member store. It is the latter list, however, which is a blow to habitual rubber cheque artists.

When a merchant has a customer's cheque returned N.S.F. he first applies to the customer for restitution. If the customer tells him to "try and collect" he has to go to law to obtain a settlement and his chances of obtaining his money are not as good as they appear. However, with the help of the association he may be able to show that his customer has previously obtained goods by issuing cheques which have been returned N.S.F. and it is felt that this will be sufficient to secure a conviction.

What Editors Say of Banks

Capital Without Confidence

London Free Press.—In April savings deposits in Canadian banks amounted to $1,392,000,000. Tell that to the next croaker who says Canada is "dead busted," its people impoverished, and its future a blank.

In some quarters it seems to be regarded as a reflection on the Government, the banks, the monetary system, or somebody or something, that Canadians have been able and have been allowed to earn and save this huge amount of money.

Specifically that is held to be an offence against the man who has not been able to earn and save, or against the man who chose to spend when he earned and now finds that he is not numbered among the fortunate ones who have bank balances standing to their credit.

Circulate this money" is the recipe offered for restoring prosperity and making everybody happy, the inference being that it is the duty of the Government or the banks to attend to the distributing; with cheerful disregard to who owns the money or what would be the consequences of any such attempt to scatter it without the consent of the owners.

These savings deposits do not belong to the Government, nor to the banks, nor to the public. They belong to thousands of individual citizens who earned the money, saved it by doing without things they wanted, and stored it away against a day of adversity. They and they alone have the right and the power to put it into circulation.

There is no manner of doubt that if these accumulations were withdrawn from the banks and invested in reproductive industry the result would be the restoration of prosperous conditions. And until the time comes when that is being done it is idle to imagine that prosperous conditions can prevail.

The patent fact is that Canadians have plenty of capital with which to finance a revival of industry and trade. What they lack is confidence that the revival would follow if they made the investment.

Neither farming, industry nor trade offers at present a larger return, or as large a return, as can be got by piling money in the savings accounts or putting it into government bonds. Naturally, the owners of money are "playing safe" and putting it where there is an assured return, though not a large one; and the country is suffering stagnation in consequence.

The biggest problem before the Government of Canada, at the Imperial Economic Conference and elsewhere, is to restore to the Canadian who has money a belief that he can earn dividends or profits if he invests it in a farm, a factory or a store. If that can be done and is done, the investments will be made and everybody will benefit in the resulting activity.

Nothing could do more to reawaken confidence in the productivity of such investments than an increase in the prices of farm products and manufactured goods.

Analysis Reveals Manner Of Amortization of Bonds

With Securities Still at Low Ebb, Manner of Valuation Used in U. S. A. Looms as Important

With the half-year mark well past and bond prices still about 20 per cent below the "average" valuation basis of June, 1931, in spite of a 15 per cent gain in the past month—insurance executives in fire, casualty and life companies are looking anxiously to the time when the basis of security valuations for 1932 will have to be promulgated.

In view of the recent approval by U. S. Insurance Commissioners of the principle of amortization of amply secured bonds for all types of insurance companies, and in view of the a owed approval of this method by many leading executives in Canada, the following detailed analysis as to the manner in which amortization is achieved in New York State, and which was prepared by Standard Statistics Co., specifically for the Eastern Underwriter of New York, is of considerable interest at the present time.

The analysis follows:

"The amortization of bonds by life insurance companies came into the New York law in 1909 during the administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes, subsequent to the investigation of practices of life insurance companies which he conducted for the Armstrong Committee of the New York legislature.

"It was based on the theory that amply secured bonds which, in all probability, could be held to maturity, would be paid at maturity. The idea intended to be conveyed was that by amortizing industrial, railroad or utility bonds such bonds were placed on the same basis as real estate mortgages.

Adjustment Under Statute

"The method of amortization provided by the New York statute is based upon the original price of the bonds, valued by computing their present worth under the effective rate of interest realized if the bonds are held to maturity. The adjustment brings the bond exactly to its par value at maturity, whether bought at a premium or at a discount, irrespective of the contract rate of interest.

"As long as it is held the bond is unaffected by the inflation or collapse of market prices and fulfills its purpose of producing a steady income until maturity and then supplying with certainty its portion of principal to meet the obligations of the company for which its payment has been calculated. The idea is a gradual extinguishment of the premium paid on any bond by prorating the amount thereof over the period during which it will exist, or to absorb the discount at which any bond is purchased during the time in which the benefit will be realized. Again, to state it otherwise, amortization in the viewpont of the New York Insurance Department is the gradual charging off and extinction of a premium paid for a bond or the gradual absorption of a deferred discount obtained on a bond by adjusting at each interest period a certain amount of the fixed interest if the bond is bought at a premium; and the adjustment of the principal of the bond, if bought at a discount, the amounts adjusted being so calculated that at maturity of the bonds they will equal the premium paid or they will have fully accrued the discount earned.

The Two Methods

"Under the interpretation of the law by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance two methods are permissible. One is a simple pro rata basis; for instance:

"If the bond is bought at 120 and the maturity is twenty years from the date of purchase the insurance company may charge off semi-annually at each interest date, one-half point, thus absorbing the premium at maturity. Likewise, in the case of a bond bought at 80 and maturing twenty years from date of purchase, the insurance company would accrue one-half point at each semi-annual interest date.

"Under the second method the actuaries of the life insurance company set up scientific mathematical tables based on the actual earnings basis of the investment, and these tables are so calculated that the actual semi-annual accrual, plus compound intrest to maturity, approximates to the last penny the actual discount or premium on the bond purchased. It is not essential that these tables be used, as the Departmental examiners approve of the use of any recognized bond tables in computing the present worth of long term bonds rated B1 or better.

"For practical purposes the pro rata basis achieves the desired results and is used by a majority of insurance companies other than life companies."

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1833

Males Exceed Females

Dominion census statistics show that there are 872,296 more males in Canada than females, which is regarded as quite a big majority in a population of 10,376,786.

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Double...$3.50 to $6.00
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English Grill Room
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Insurance for Buyer and Seller

Putting Affairs in Order Will Save Big Sum For One's Dependents

Estates of Business and Professional Men Often Ill-arranged—Improper Disposal May Add Big Sum to Succession Duty Bill

By R. M. HAULTAIN
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

In the good old days when Sir Knight Jonathan Doe was wounded in a joust in the tournament, a messenger would be sent post haste for the family lawyer.

While the doctor was staunching the flow the lawyer would arrive and a desperate scratching with the quill pen would then ensue, disposing of the breast plate, the charger, the pike and other valuables before the life blood flowed entirely out.

Today, however, plain John Doe is surrounded with so much legislation that if he dies before his affairs are in shape his estate would probably be divided by a court in a most unexpected manner, not at all to his liking, with an excellent setting for a squabble of the first magnitude.

Minimizing Succession Tax

The scientific minimization of succession duties as permitted by the acts of the various provinces is too lengthy and complicated a question to condense into a few paragraphs, but one or two broad principles can be demonstrated which will effect substantial savings.

The amount of succession duties which a man's family will pay depends primarily upon how he disposes of his estate. If he leaves it outright to his wife, the basic rate plus the maximum in surcharges will be collected. When his wife dies and wills it on to the children, the whole process is again gone through, and a second set of duties is extracted. This second set is unnecessary.

Big Savings Possible

For clarity and brevity let us quote an actual example based on the Ontario Succession Duty Act, and take the figures from a booklet on the subject published by one of the Canadian trust companies.

John Doe has a wife and three children. He dies when his wife is 60 years old and leaves an estate valued at $180,000.

(A) Paying the maximum of duty. He leaves his estate outright to his wife who is called upon to pay $15,300 in duties within six months. She dies later and, assuming that she leaves $60,000 to each child, the duty again payable is $12,600. The total duty thus paid under method (A) is $27,900.

(B) Paying the minimum of duty. If John Doe had devoted even a short time with his life underwriter or his lawyer or a trust company officer, to a study of his situation from the succession duty viewpoint, a modern method would have been outlined where the total duty paid would have been, $10,922 instead of $27,900 and his children thus saved $16,978.

The method, in a nutshell, is based on the projection of his estate to his children on his wife's death, at the same time giving his wife wide powers of encroachment on capital during her lifetime. This is generally known as the life interest method.

If his estate had been $450,000 the saving in (B) over (A) would be $52,290.

If his estate had been $51,000 the saving would have been $2,040.

In addition to this saving in taxation, the appointment of experienced trustees will be a source of great satisfaction to his wife, as she is thus provided with reliable investment counsel to assist her in her choice of investments. These trustees will be valuable to her in her old age.

Providing Liquidity

In the past the payment of succession duties has in so many cases cleaned the liquid securities out of estates, leaving only non-revenue-producing frozen assets that, in 1931, legislation was passed in Ontario offering certain exemptions on life insurance to make it attractive to insure for that purpose. This legislation has a dual effect. It tends to minimize the embarrassment to the family through needless extraction of the most marketable securities, and it benefits the government through the speeding up of payment of the duties by insurance monies earmarked for the purpose.

In Ontario, when a policy is taken out for duty payment no exemption is allowed if an individual beneficiary is named in the policy. To get the exemption the policy should be payable to one's estate and the proper forms as supplied by the life assurance companies attached. Competent executors will know what these forms mean and will claim exemption accordingly.

The importance of a well planned will cannot be over-estimated. Whenever a man dies intestate, leaving a wife only, the following is the distribution of his estate in the different provinces.

(1) British Columbia. Wife gets $20,000 or whole estate, whichever is less plus one half of balance. Remainder to his immediate family.

(2) Alberta. All to wife.

(3) Saskatchewan. All to wife.

(4) Manitoba. All to wife.

(5) Ontario. $1,000 to wife, rest—half to wife and half to next of kin. If no next of kin, to the Crown.

(6) Quebec. If no father or mother and no collateral relations up to nephews or nieces in first degree, wife takes all. (Quebec legislation complicated. Local advice should be sought.)

(7) New Brunswick. Wife takes $20,000 or whole estate, whichever is less, plus one half of balance. Other half of balance to next of kin.

(8) Prince Edward Island. Wife has dower right only in land and takes one half of personal estate. Balance to next of kin.

(9) Nova Scotia. One half to wife, other half to parents equally; if one dead the whole to one; if both dead to brothers and sisters and their children by representation.

Conserving Shrunken Estates

When a discussion of this subject is proposed, a common answer nowadays is "Not worth wasting time, my estate has crumbled so that the only realizable asset left is my life insurance."

In view of the facts outlined above, does not the following question, on consideration, come to the surface? "Why not make certain, under those circumstances, that my life insurance will, to the last dollar, be sure of safe investment with experienced trustees, to provide an income for those dependent on me, instead of running the risk of allocation by a court to distant relatives, commercial creditors, or unnecessarily high succession duties?"

Hail Insurance In Good Position If Weather Holds

With about a month still to pass in which losses can be encountered, hail insurance in Canada is in a much better position than in 1931 and given good weather during the final month it is expected that some of the losses of last season will be recouped.

At the present time the loss ratio is estimated to be about 30 per cent and with considerably more business written this year than last this should mean some profit to the companies concerned.

Probably a good deal of the increase in business was written on the new deductible policy, according to one insurance man in close touch with the situation, but no definite figures have yet been issued on the type of insurance written.

Every field cut in the west reduces the possibility of loss and as the harvest is fairly well advanced and is being proceeded with under perfect weather conditions, prospects look fairly bright. It was pointed out, however, that the companies are not out of the woods until the last grain has been cut.

LIFE CO. PAYMENTS TOTAL $3,500,000,000

Toronto First City in Dominion in Claims Paid

Over $3,500,000,000 was distributed by life insurance companies in Canada and the United States during 1931 through death claims, matured endowments, annuities and addition accident death benefits, surrenders and loans, according to the life payment localized number of the National Underwriters, New York

Of the grand total, death claims, matured endowments, annuities and additional accident death benefits totalled $1,316,337,731. Payments on premium savings and cash surrender values totalled $1,589,515,345, making a total of $2,905,853,076. This is an increase of 10 per cent over the 1930 total of $2,642,000,000. Policyholders received $643,096,262 additional in policy loans in 1931.

Double indemnity and disability payments on life insurance policies have increased sharply in the last few years. In 1931, $66,272,299 in disability payments were made, an increase of 24 per cent over 1930, and a 94 per cent of 1929. Double indemnity payments totalled nearly $27,018,033 in 1931, showing an increase of 7 per cent over the 1930 total. Payments on double indemnity in 1931 were more than twice as much as in 1928 when they totalled slightly more than $12,000,000.

Toronto again leads all Canadian cities in the total amount of death claims paid in 1931, by life insurance companies. Toronto's 1931 total was $12,250,000 as compared with $11,128,300 in 1930. Montreal was second with $7,413,900 compared with $7,090,500 in 1930. Winnipeg was third with $2,191,660 and payments to residents of other large cities were as follows: Hamilton, Ont., $1,650,000; Vancouver, B.C., $1,615,000; Quebec, $1,410,000; Ottawa, $1,250,000; London, Ont., $950,000; Saskatoon, $897,000; and Belleville, $757,000.

The largest individual death claim paid in Canada in 1391 was on the life of Hon. Thomas McAndrew Low, of Renfrew, Ont., amounting to $586,397. The second was on the life of a resident of Toronto whose name is withheld for $280,000. In London, two claims were paid each for $168,200, neither name being given. Angus McLean, of Bathurst, N.B., was insured for $148,000. Hamilton had a claim for $130,027, name not given. Victoria, B.C., name not given, $113,760; Geo. W. Hezzelwood, Toronto, $110,000, an unnamed claim at Bathurst, N.B., $100,000, and one in Toronto and Montreal respectively, for the same amount.

The largest individual death claim in 1931, was on the life of Lawrence R. Ach, of Cincinnati, who carried $1,516,000 in life insurance. The last three claims were paid on the lives of publishers: E. A. Simmons, Brooklyn, $1,300,000; Walter A. Strong, of Chicago, and Malcolm L. Ames, Sr., $1,100,000 each.

Four Fire Companies Get Registry Certificates

The Department of Insurance, Ottawa, announce that certficates of registry were issued on August 5, to the following companies:

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, authorizing it to transact the business of fire insurance and tornado insurance.

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, authorizing it to transact the business of fire insurance and tornado insurance.

Interinsurers Exchange authorizing it to transact the business of fire, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance.

Underwriters Exchange, authorizing it to transact the business of fire, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance.

Saskatchewan Will Adopt Auto Responsibility Law

Saskatchewan has adopted by order-in-council the provisions of the Automobile Insurance Acts already enacted by the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, and which come into force on September 1, 1932.

Saskatchewan is, therefore, the fifth province to bring into force the provisions recommended by the special committee of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada. It is anticipated that Alberta and New Brunswick will take similar action at an early date. Thus seven of the nine Canadian provinces are expected to make the act effective September 1 next thus making the terms and conditions of automobile insurance policies uniform therein with consequent economies to the companies and uniformity of legal decisions.

STABILITY of Assets
The half-yearly return shows that the cash income of
The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG
for the first six months of 1932 exceeds that of the same months of 1931.

THE Western Empire
Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE
701 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices:
SASKATOON EDMONTON
CALGARY VANCOUVER

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
Walter J. Steer, Branch Manager
President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
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NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
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Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares
Royal Bank Bldg. (Third Floor) Toronto, 2 Elgin 5101 10 Lines

AGNEW-SURPASS EARNS DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED

Working Capital Position Shows Improvement at Year-End

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross sales of Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1932, were $2,375,988 compared with $2,775,196 in the previous year. Gross earnings were $134,494 contrasted with $193,237 in the preceding period and, after depreciation and taxes, were sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements by a surplus of $19,597. Common share earnings were 24 cents against 97 cents in the previous year.

Net profit last year was $87,812 which compared with dividends on the preferred stock of $68,215. Last year $70,000 was disbursed on the preferred stock but in 1932, $1,785 was deducted as a subsidiary company's proportion. From surplus, $25,817 has been transferred to fire insurance reserve which makes its first appearance in the balance sheet.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years ended May 31:

	1932 $	1931 $
Gross sales	2,375,988	2,775,196
Gross earnings	134,494	193,237
Less:		
Depreciation	31,800	29,607
Taxes	14,882	15,645
Net profit	87,812	147,985
Less:		
Pref. divds.	68,215	70,000
Surplus for year	19,597	77,985
Add prev. surp.	*274,381	195,926
	293,978	*273,911
Less: Tax adjust.	2,693	
Insur. reserve	25,818	
	265,467	

* Adjusted.

Working Capital Improved

Working capital position shows improvement with current assets higher and current liabilities lower than at the end of the previous year. Balance sheet reveals current assets of $1,212,094 and current liabilities of $192,910, leaving a net working capital of $1,019,184. This compared with $974,901 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

In assets cash is down $41,000 at $183,900 but government and municipal bonds are higher by $70,000 at $130,362. The market value of these securities at the end of the year was $118,250. Accounts receivable are slightly higher and inventories at $794,731 show a decrease of about $45,000. Fixed assets, less depreciation, are carried at $462,730, a decrease of $34,000.

In liabilities, accounts payable are down $37,000 at $137,907. Of the 10,000 issued shares of preferred stock, 255 shares are held by a subsidiary company, leaving $974,500 outstanding. This compares with $977,500 at the end of the previous year. The subsidiary company's holdings of common stock have been increased by 58 shares to 473 shares of the 80,000 shares issued.

The fire insurance reserve of $25,817 makes its first appearance and surplus of $265,466 compares with a surplus of $273,911 at the end of the previous year.

In his remarks to shareholders J. E. Warrington, president of the company, points out that repeated reductions in the value of merchandise and raw materials during the year necessitated much heavier write-offs than usual against operating revenues to keep inventories down to current values. Owing to prevailing conditions only two stores were opened and one closed during the year, making a total of 55 in operation as at May 31, 1932.

PRIMARY IRON SALES DROP 30 P.C. IN 1930

Iron and Steel Group Output Lowest Since 1925

Dropping 30 per cent from the sales total of 1930, the factory sales of the primary iron and steel industry which totalled just under $37,000,000 in 1931 were the lowest recorded since 1925. The primary iron and steel industry covers the operations of plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots, direct steel castings or rolled and drawn iron and steel products. Figures for 1931 include data for one plant which produced cold rolled steel bars and strips, and two which made cold drawn steel shapes; formerly these concerns were classified in the castings and forgings group.

Thirty-seven firms in the primary iron and steel group in 1931 operated 53 different plants or departments including 4 pig iron, 2 ferro-alloy, and 28 steel plants and 19 rolling and drawing mills. The 22 works in Ontario accounted for 59 per cent of the total sales for Canada, 6 in Nova Scotia took care of 22 per cent, 14 in Quebec took 15 per cent, while the remaining 4 per cent was accounted for by 4 plants in Manitoba, 4 in British Columbia and 3 in Alberta.

Capital employed in the industry was given at $104,500,000, a decrease of $7.5 millions from 1930. Over 70 per cent of the total represented the value of land, buildings and equipment.

The average number of employees was 8,026 as compared with 9,723 in 1930 and 11,218 in 1929. About 632 workers were employed in iron blast furnace departments, 195 in ferro-alloys, 2,945 on steel furnaces, and 4,254 in rolling mills. Salaries and wages for the year totalled $11,072,054 as compared with $14,934,325 in 1930, and $18,534,681 in 1929.

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATION

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15

Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Aug. 13		Sales	Close Aug. 8 (or last)	Week Ending Aug. 15— High	Low	Close
3.25	.60	.	...	Abitibi	1980	1.00	2.00	1.25	2.00
10	2	.	...	Do. pref.	15	3½	4	4	4
x105	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
80	80	7	...	Acme F. D'y, p	....	80	..	..	..
5	4½	.	...	Agnew Surp.	....	5	..	..	..
70	70	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
7	3½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	10	6½	7	7	7
35	19	.	...	Do. pref.	140	35	36	34½	35
3½	1½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	1½	..	..	..
11	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
x3½	2½	.	...	Anglo. N. Hold.	....	..	..	..	..
.37	.15	.	...	Asbestos	50	.15	.15	.15	.15
1.00	.60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	.60	..	..	..
6	4	60c	11.4	Assoc. Brew.	370	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
70	65	7	10.1	Do. pref.	....	68	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	3	..	..	..
x69	65	.	...	Assoc. Tele.	....	..	..	..	..
30	16	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	....	20½	..	..	..
120	92	.	...	Do. pref.	....	120	..	..	..
159¾	127	10	7.7	Bk. Can. Nat.	11	127½	129	129	129
225	150	10	5.0	Bk. Montreal	82	200	200	196	196
274	238	14	5.4	Bk. N. Scotia	51	250	261	255	256
193	125	10	6.15	Bk. Toronto	15	165	165	162½	162½
10½	10½	.	...	Barcelona	80	..	10½	10½	10½
3	1	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	....	1½	..	..	..
1	½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	½	..	..	..
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	..	..	..	..
x25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	4	..	..	..
10½	3½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	10	5	8	5¼	8
60	41	6	12	Do. pref.	5	41	50	50	50
3.50	.40	.	...	Beauharnois	3468	.85	.90	.85	.90
x98	55	7	...	Belding Cort.	....	..	..	..	..
70	65	7	10.7	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
120	75	7	7.5	Bell Telephone	1289	93	95	91	95
3½	2	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	3½	..	..	..
50	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	1½	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	2	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	2½	..	..	..
25	9	2	16.7	Do. pref.	30	10	12	12	12
20	17½	2	11.1	Brant. Cd. pf.	79	18	18	18	18
14½	7½	2⅝	..	Brazilian Tr.	15120	10½	11	10½	10⅝
.40	.40	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	....	.40	..	..	..
1	¼	.	...	Brewing Corp.	....	1	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	1½	..	..	..
11½	8½	80c	7.9	Brit. Amer. Oil	3817	10½	10½	10	10½
1.75	.60	.	...	B.C. Packers	275	1.25	1.37	1.25	1.37
6½	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	4½	..	..	..
26	15	2	9.1	B.C. Power A	1225	24	23½	21½	21½
7½	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	220	5½	5½	5½	5½
4	2	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	15	2	4	4	4
20½	10	1.40	9.6	Building. Prod.	170	14½	15½	14½	14½
32	17	2.40	8.6	Burt, F. N.	230	29	29½	28	28
125	120	6	5	Calgary Pr.	....	120	..	..	..
8	1½	.	...	Canada Bread	80	2½	2	2	2
85	82	7	8.4	Do. pref. A.	....	83	..	..	..
25	20	2	10	Do. pref. B.	....	20	..	..	..
9	6½	1	12.1	Canada Bud	550	8	8½	7¾	8½
7	2	.	...	Canada Cement	1969	5¼	5¼	4¾	5
66	20	6.50	17.1	Do. pref.	328	39	39	38	38
b14	6	1.20	10	Canada Dry	29900	12⅝	14	11½	13⅛
6	2	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	405	2½	2½	2	2
7½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7½	..	..	..
x68	60	3	...	Canada Iron	....	..	..	..	..
x80	75	6	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
14½	8½	1.50	12.2	Can. Malting	796	12	12¾	11¾	12¾
15	9	80c	7.6	Can. Nor. Pr.	50	13	10½	10½	10½
92	52½	7	9.2	Do. pref.	17	75	76	75	75
x6	½	.	...	Can. Paving	....	..	..	..	..
x51	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
186	135	12	8.3	Can. Perman.	3	147	145	145	145
1	½	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pa.	....	¼	..	..	..
2½	½	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	25	½	1	1	1
9	1	.	...	Do. pref.	191	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
16	9½	1.60	11.4	Can. Vinegars	155	13½	14	13½	14
70	22	.	...	Can. W. Cable	55	30	22	22	22
18	4	.	...	Do. (B)	325	5¼	9	7½	8½
1½	1½	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	1½	..	..	..
14	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	11½	..	..	..
191	123	10	6.2	Can. Bk. Com.	242	161	163	160	161
16	9	1.25	7.8	Can. Bronze	300	15	16	16	16
102	70	7	9.3	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
5¼	1½	.	...	Can. Canners	85	4	4	4	4
80	40	6	11.3	Do. 1st pfd.	....	53	..	..	..
9	3¾	40c	7.0	Do. 2nd pfd.	344	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
7½	2⅜	60c	10.9	Can. Car & F'y	525	6	6	5¼	5¾
16	10	1.75	12.2	Do. pref.	581	14½	15½	14½	14⅝
[illegible]	3⅜	.	...	Can. Celanese	....	4	..	..	..
60	42	7	12.7	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
20	20	2	10	Can. Convert.	....	20	..	..	..
‡50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	....	..	..	..	..
60	50	6	...	Do. pref.	240	55	50	50	50
17½	7	.	...	Can. Dredge	197	13	13	11½	12
x92	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
68	60	6	9.4	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	64	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	....	3	..	..	..
65	55	.	...	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
180	115	4	3.5	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	115	..	..	..
59	51	3.50	6.8	Do. pref.	200	52½	52½	51	51½
66	29	6	12	Can. Hyd. E. p	149	53	52½	47	47
2½	¼	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	11720	1½	2½	1½	2
1.25	.30	.	...	Do. (B)	1360	1.00	1.25	.95	1.00
x5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20	20	1	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
1½	1	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	1	..	..	..
x25	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
b1½	¼	.	...	Can. Marconi	18300	1½	1⅜	1	1½
13	7	1	8.7	Canadian Oil	75	12	11½	10½	10½
95	84	8	8.4	Do. pref.	40	87	95	95	95
22½	8½	.	...	Can. Pacific	29288	16½	16½	14¼	16¼
2½	1½	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	1½	..	..	..
20½	20½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20½	..	..	..
2¾	1	20c	10	Can. Wineries	20	2	2½	2	2
7½	4½	1	20	Can. Wire Box	45	5	5	5	5
12	7	.	...	Catelli Mac A.	....	7	..	..	..
x5	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
x301	290	10	...	Cent. Can. L'n	....	..	..	..	..
2.05	.50	.	...	Chem. Research	850	.95	1.00	.90	1.00
7.25	4.50	.	...	Cities Service	....	6.00	..	..	..
7½	3	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	2702	7	7½	6½	7½
2	¼	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	200	¼	1½	1¼	1½
3½	1	.	...	Conduits	....	1½	..	..	..
x94	84	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	3½	50c	8.7	Cons. Bakeries	200	6	5¼	5¼	5¼
6	1	.	...	Cons. Indust.	75	6	2	1⅞	2
4	4	.	...	Cons. Paper	....	4	..	..	..
15	5	.	...	Cons. Press	....	5	..	..	..
35	30	2	...	Cons. Sand, pf	....	35	..	..	..
75	25	.	...	Cons. Smelters	5760	69	71½	65½	71½
166	142	10	6.2	Consumers Gas	89	161½	165	161	161½
‡35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	....	..	..	..	..
‡85	85	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p	....	..	..	..	..
3½	2½	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	265	3	3	3	3
5	2	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	....	2½	..	..	..
68	40	‡3.50	8.7	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	20	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	8	4	...	Crow's N. Coal	30	8½	15	15	15
1½	1½	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1½	..	..	..
x12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	....	..	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x10	10	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
7	3½	.	...	Distill-Seagram	2705	5½	7	5¼	7
7	7	.	...	Dodge "A" pf.	....	7	..	..	..
2	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
194	125	12	8	Dom. Bank	37	145	150	145	150
27	9	2	10.8	Dom. Bridge	1262	19	19	17½	18
x40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	....	..	..	..	..
22½	12	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	14	..	..	..
65	30	5	8.5	Dom. Glass	192	59	60	58	59
112	85	7	7.2	Do. pref.	45	95	98	97	98
5½	1½	20c	8	Dom. Motors	410	3	2½	2½	2½
7	3½	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	100	5	6	6	6
3	1	.	...	Dom. St. & C B	1335	3	3	2	2½
20	13	1.20†	6.8	Dom. Stores	1164	18	18⅛	17½	18
5	2	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	90	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼
x95	79½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
63½	39	5	9.1	Dom. Textile	460	54	58	55	55
105	70	7	7.4	Do. pref.	10	95	95	95	95
x12	10	.	...	Donnacona	....	..	..	..	..
2	½	.	...	Dryden Paper	125	1	2	1½	1½
4	2	.	...	Duff. Paving	....	2	..	..	..
49	28	.	...	Do. pref.	....	28	..	..	..
20	20	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
x97	94½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
16	9	1	10	East Dairies	60	9	10	9	10
x20	16	1	...	East. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
100	97	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	3¾	.	...	Easy Washer	....	..	..	..	..
9	4	1.50	...	Economic Inv.	....	9	..	..	..
x15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	....	..	..	..	..
x80	78½	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	4	..	..	..
19	6	.	...	Eng. Electric	....	8	..	..	..
2	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1½	..	..	..
8	6	2	...	Fam. Players	....	7	..	..	..
7½	7½	2	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	7½	..	..	..
10	9	1	...	Fanny Farmer	....	9	..	..	..
29	25	2.40	9.6	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
‡83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	....	..	..	..	..
16½	5½	.	...	Ford Motors A	3434	9½	10	8½	9½
3⅞	1½	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	10	1¼	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
9	4	.	...	Foundation Co.	....	4	..	..	..
1.25	.25	.	...	Fraser Cos.	225	.50	.75	.50	.75
50	50	.	...	Front. Brew.	....	50	..	..	..
50	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
x8	5	.	...	Frost Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x96½	85	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	417	2	2	1¾	1¾
82	38	5	7.2	Goodyear Tire.	82	70	72	69	69
93½	70	7	7.8	Do. pref.	55	90	90	90	90
x93½	93½	.	...	Gould Pumps p	....	..	..	..	..
⅜	⅛	.	...	Gt. W Saddlery	100	⅛	½	½	½
x8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
21	8	1.60	12.3	Gurd, Chas.	85	13	13	12½	13
106	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	1076	4	4⅛	3	4
7	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	50	4	4½	4	4
60	48	6.50	13.5	Do. pref.	....	48	..	..	..
10	6	.	...	Ham. Cot., pf.	150	7	6	6	6
2	1½	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	2	..	..	..
53	48	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
4	2	.	...	Hayes Wheel	....	2	..	..	..
‡95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	1	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	10	1½	2	2	2
x75	75	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	..	..	..	..
‡96½	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3⅝	½	.	...	Honey Dew	....	1	..	..	..
40	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
4	2	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	125	2	3	2½	3
27	18	.	...	Do. pref.	10	18	18	18	18
21½	15	2	13.1	Humberstone S	....	15½	..	..	..
17⅝	6½	1	14.3	Hunt (A)	10	6½	7	7	7
x23½	18½	1	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
100	93	8	8.4	Huron & E. M.	....	95	..	..	..
17	17	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	100	..	17	17	17
11½	4½	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	6	..	..	..
193	130	12	7.8	Imperial Bank.	5	150	153	153	153
11½	7⅞	50c	5	Imperial Oil	19275	11	10¼	10	10¼
9⅞	6	35+17½c	6.5	Imperial Tob.	568	8	8½	8	8
x80	80	8	...	Inter. Coal, p.	....	..	..	..	..

Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Aug. 13		Sales	Close Aug. 8 (or last)	Week Ending Aug. 15— High	Low	Close
6	6	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	....	6	..	..	..
97	90	7	7.8	Inter. Mill., pf.	31	90	91	90	90
77	77	6	7.8	Do. Series A.	....	77	..	..	..
11	4	.	...	Inter. Nickel	63688	9½	9⅞	8⅞	9½
4	4	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	4	..	..	..
b2½	⅛	.	...	Int. Pa & Pr A	1200	1¼	2½	1¼	2
b1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
b⅞	⅛	.	...	Do. (C)	....	⅛	..	..	..
b11	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	2½	..	..	..
12½	9½	1	8.3	Inter. Pete.	5662	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½
x8	5	.	...	Inter. Power	....	..	..	..	..
x78	56½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
9⅞	2½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	35	4	4½	4¼	4½
3	⅛	.	...	Do. (B)	235	1½	2	1⅞	2
x40	40	1	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	..	..	..	..
86	85	7	8.2	Do. pref.	10	85	86	85½	85½
4	2½	.	...	Kelvinator	15	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
90	60	7	...	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
7½	4	.	...	Lake of Woods	195	7	7½	6⅞	7½
x101	82	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x140	140	8	...	Landed Bank.	....	..	..	..	..
39	28	3	8.3	Laura Secord	61	34	36	36	36
8	1½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	2	..	..	..
60	36	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	36	..	..	..
11½	9	80c	7.2	Loblaw (A)	398	11¼	11¼	11	11¼
10½	8	80c	7.6	Do. (B)	425	10	10½	9	9½
‡2½	2½	.	...	Loew's, London	....	..	..	..	..
x25	19	.	...	MacKin. Steel.	....	..	..	..	..
x95	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7	6½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	7	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Maple Leaf	....	..	..	..	..
20½	8	.	...	Do. pref.	25	8	8	8	8
x38	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	5	15	15	15	15
60	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
5½	2½	.	...	Massey-Harris	5018	5¼	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞
10½	7	60c	6.8	McColl Fron.	2106	10½	10⅝	9½	9⅝
60½	58	6	9.9	Do. pref.	....	60½	..	..	..
x45	35	.	...	Mexican L & P	....	..	..	..	..
‡25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
‡89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x40½	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	..	..	..	..
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
8	3	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	....	5½	..	..	..
x1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	..	..	..	..
30	20	.	...	Do. pref.	85	20	20	20	20
75	50	6	12	Montreal Cot.	....	50	..	..	..
70	70	7	10	Do. pref.	10	70	70	70	70
2½	2½	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	2½	..	..	..
11	7	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	11	..	..	..
38	20½	1.50	4.5	Mont. L. & Pr.	9522	34	34½	33	34
48	48	3+25	..	Montreal Loan	....	48	..	..	..
47	40	3.20	8	Montreal Tele.	....	40	..	..	..
150	90	10	9.2	Mont. Trams.	221	105	108	108	108
10	4½	.	...	Moore Corp.	215	6⅞	7½	7	7½
93	62	7	9.3	Do. (A)	55	70	75	75	75
97	69	7	10	Do. (B)	....	70	..	..	..
‡10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hot.	....	..	..	..	..
‡49	49	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	1	10c	10	Muirheads	....	1	..	..	..
9	8	75c	8.3	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
24	9½	1.60	9.7	Nat. Brew.	2432	16¼	17	16	16
25½	25	1.75	7	Do. pref.	215	25	25½	25	25
‡10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	....	..	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3	..	..	..
12½	6	80c	8.9	Nat. Steel Car	1195	9½	10½	9	9½
255	175	12	6.8	National Tr.	....	175	..	..	..
10	10	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	....	10	..	..	..
x36	23	8	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2.50	1.50	.	...	North Star Oil	75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
4.00	4.00	35c	8.7	Do. pref.	....	4.00	..	..	..
‡25	25	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	....	..	..	..	..
130	90	8	6.4	Ogilvie Flour	95	124	130	125	125
107½	96	7	6.5	Do. pref.	5	100	107½	107½	107½
9	4	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p	....	4	..	..	..
102	94½	6	6.3	Ontario Loan	....	94½	..	..	..
x7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	..	..	..	..
x16	13	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
‡105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x1½	¼	.	...	Orange Crush	....	..	..	..	..
45	18	.	...	Do. (A)	....	18	..	..	..
x5½	1	.	...	Do (B)	....	..	..	..	..
100	87	6	6.5	Ott. L. H. & P.	40	87	92	92	92
100	90	6.50	7.2	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	..	..	..	..
68	35	5	9.4	Page Hersey	229	55½	55	53	54
b11½	1½	.	...	Paramount	125800	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5¼
x35	30	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	..	..	..	..
x94	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
.37	.25	.	...	Pelissiers	....	.25	..	..	..
x30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
28	18	3	12	Penmans	100	20	25	25	25
80	80	6	7.5	Do. pref.	10	..	80	80	80
19½	9	2	16	Photo Eng.	60	13	15	12½	12½
x40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64	7	...	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
b9	1⅞	.	...	Postal Tele. p.	....	..	..	..	..
36½	6	.	...	Power Corp.	695	10	9½	8⅞	8⅞
90	25	6	15	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	2	..	..	..
10	5	.	...	Pressed Metals	25	6½	6½	6½	6½
x42½	25	.	...	Price Bros.*	....	..	..	..	..
x99	70	.	...	Do. pref.*	....	..	..	..	..
29	9½	1.50	10.7	Quebec Power.	486	14	14	13½	14
x110	105	7	...	Real Estate L'n	....	..	..	..	..
2	¼	.	...	Regent Knit.	....	⅛	..	..	..
7	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	6⅞	..	..	..
12	6½	1	12	River. S. Mills	....	8	..	..	..
7	1	1.50	20	Robinson Cone	....	7½	..	..	..
4	1¼	.	...	Rogers Majest.	10	2⅞	2	2	2
167	120	10	6.1	Royal Bank	175	167	167	163	166
x84	75	.	...	Ruddy, E. L. p	....	..	..	..	..
33	32½	1	3.1	Russell Motor	....	32½	..	..	..
70	35	7	14.5	Do. pref.	....	48	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Serv. Sta.	195	4½	4½	4	4
46	24	.	...	Do. pref.	10	25	25	25	25
33	7½	1	7	Shawinigan	3943	14	15	13½	15
20	7	.	...	Sher. Wms.	....	10	..	..	..
70	70	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
17	5	.	...	Simon & Son	....	6	..	..	..
80	65	7	...	Do. pref.	45	65	65	65	65
55½	12	.	...	Simpson, Ltd.	....	16	..	..	..
x44½	36	.	...	Do. (A)	....	..	..	..	..
x35½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
77	62	6	8.7	Simpson, R., p	....	69	..	..	..
25	10	1	6.2	So. Can. Pr.	25	16	16½	16½	16½
90	60	6	7.7	Do. pref.	61	76	77½	76	77½
1.00	.45	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	973	.50	.55	.50	.50
4	1½	.	...	Do. (A)	....	1½	..	..	..
12	9	.	...	St. Law. Flour	....	9	..	..	..
90	70	7	...	Do. pref.	45	85	90	90	90
11	1½	.	...	St. Law. Pa. p	....	1⅛	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	140	1½	1⅞	1¼	1⅛
46	25	2	7.1	Do. pref.	10	29½	28	28	28
5	4	50c	..	Stand. Chem.	....	4½	..	..	..
3½	1½	.	...	Stand. Steel	100	3	2½	2½	2½
x35	30	3	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x1	1	.	...	Stanfords	....	..	..	..	..
24	10½	1.75	9.7	Steel of Can.	1216	19½	19½	18	18½
29	20	1.75	6.7	Do. pref.	168	27	27½	26	26½
½	¼	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	..	..	..	..
18½	9⅞	1	5.9	Sup. Pete. ord.	535	16½	17¼	16	16¾
x31	14	1	...	Do. com.	....	..	..	..	..
98	90	7	7.6	Do. pref.	....	92⅞	..	..	..
42	35	.	...	Tamblyn	....	35	..	..	..
100½	95	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
18	15	3.50	23.3	Thayers, pref.	....	15	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	....	3	..	..	..
67	50	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
x22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
x67	48½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
13	7	.	...	Tor. Elevators	....	10	..	..	..
210	125	10	6.7	Tor. Gen. Tr.	6	150	147	147	147
92	85	6	6.5	Toronto Mtge.	....	92	..	..	..
x3	1	.	...	Traymore	....	..	..	..	..
x12½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
120	103	7	6.7	Tuckett Tob. p	10	103	105	105	105
5	2	.	...	Twin City	....	5	..	..	..
b24½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
37	23	.	...	Do. (notes)	....	23	..	..	..
5	1¾	.	...	Union Gas	200	4	4½	4½	4½
100	100	5	5	Union Trust	....	100	..	..	..
x8	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	..	..	..	..
15	3	.	...	Do. pref.	25	8	8	8	8
24⅞	18	2	11.1	United Secs.	....	18	..	..	..
11	5	.	...	Viau Biscuit	30	5	6⅞	5¼	6⅞
75	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
12	4	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	350	7	8	8	8
8	2½	.	...	Walker-Good.	9587	5	8	4⅞	6⅞
12	9	1	10.3	Do. pref.	4612	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3½	1	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	100	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
80	75	7	...	W. Koot. Pr. p	....	80	..	..	..
8	5½	.	...	West. C. Flour	....	5½	..	..	..
60	54	6.50	11.8	Do. pref.	2	54	55	55	55
11	10	.	...	West. Grocers	....	11	..	..	..
54	43	7	14.3	Do. pref.	....	49	..	..	..
x91	85	.	...	W. Steel Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
18½	16½	1	5.9	Weston Bisc.	....	16½	..	..	..
70	65	7	10.4	Do. pref.	....	67	..	..	..
10	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	10	..	..	..
38	18	3.25	...	Do. pref.	5	20	18	18	18
8	2	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	150	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
15	14	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
x46	36	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	..	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1931. No sales recorded in 1932 to date.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
† Plus 30c. extra paid Jan. 2, 1932.
§ 2% stock dividend payable Sept. 1; 2% paid June 1; 25c cash paid Mar. 1, 1932.
* Minimum price is set, below which trading is not permitted for time being; Price Bros. com. 25; pref. 70.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

August 12, 1932

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	95
Beaver Lumb. pf.	..	74
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	3½
City Dairy (Wpg.) pref. 7%	..	50
Do., pref. 8%	..	80
Corp. Steel c.	..	5
Cres.-Cream. pfd.	55	..
Home Inv. & Sav.	20	..

	Bid	Ask
N. Can. Mtge. pfd.	..	15
North. Trust	..	..
Un. Gr. Growers	11	..
Traders' Bldg.	75	..
West. Breweries	1	2
Fund. Tr. shs. "A"	..	3½
Do., "B"	..	3½
Grouped Inc. shs.	..	3.99

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers—Toronto
August 16, 1932

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.50	.80
Acadia Sugar pf.	2.35	2.90
Acme Farmers Dairy pfd.	60.00	68.00
Agnew Surpass pfd.	56.00	60.00
Allens London pfd.	29.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd	13.50	....
Andian National Corp.	20.50	23.25
Can. & Dom. Sugar, com.	18.50	19.50
Can. Mach. com.	3.00	4.80
Can. Mach. pfd.	20.50	25.00
Can Packers, c.	8.25	10.00
Can Packers 7% pfd.	51.50	....
Can. Starch pf.	63.00	68.00
Can. Tea pfd.	....	55.50
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	70.00	72.00
Can. Industries com. "A"	64.00	70.00
Can. Industries com. "B"	60.00	65.00
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	100.50	104.00
Can. West'house	36.75	40.00
Chase, A. W. Units	26.50	28.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. com.	1.50	3.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	21.00	24.00
Crescent Creameries, pfd.	55.00	60.00
Dodge Mfg. "B" c.	1.00	....
Dodge Mfg. "A" pfd.	5.00	....
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	5.75	8.25
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	69.00	74.00
Dom. Manuf. pf.	66.00	70.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	38.25	40.00
Eastern Car 6% pfd.	33.00	....
Eastern Dairies Ltd. pfd.	59.50	65.00
Edmonton Stockyards Units	....	52.00
Federal Gr. pfd.	24.50	28.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	10.00	11.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	65.00	73.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	18.00	25.00
Guelph Carpet pfd. bonus com.	68.00	74.00
Inter City Baking com.	40.25	42.75
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	24.75	25.50
Langleys pfd.	....	40.00
Loew's Lon. com.	.35	.50
Loew's Lon. pf.	2.70	3.10
Massey Harris pf.	14.25	14.75
Mount Royal Hotel com.	.50	1.10
Mount Royal Hotel 6% pfd.	5.75	7.25
National Grocers com.	1.10	2.00
National Grocers 2nd pfd.	27.50	30.50
National Sewer Pipe "A"	18.25	....
National Sewer Pipe com.	6.00	....
Neilson, Wm., c.	3.75	....
Price Bros., c.	4.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	31.00	40.00
Reliance Gr. pf.	48.50	53.25
Rolland Paper pfd. W.W.	23.50	33.00
Standard Clay Prod., com.	21.00	27.50
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	51.00	54.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	15.00	20.00
Toronto Brick pf.	....	35.00
Tor. Carpet com.	....	93.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	....	89.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pfd.	70.00	74.50
Toronto Housing com.	20.00	30.00
Western Grain pfd. bonus com.	17.00	20.00
Willards Choc. pfd.	....	22.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life Assurance	300.00	350.00
Canada National Fire	14.25	16.00
Canadian Fire		

	Bid	Asked
Insurance	66.00	73.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	10.00	16.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	132.00	142.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	40.00	50.00
Crown L. Ins.	75%	100%
Dom. Fire	83.00	93.00
Dominion Life 50% pd.	225.00	285.00
Dom. of Canada Gen. Ins.	....	140.00
Empire Life 15% pd.	5.50	7.25
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	70.00	78.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	70.00
Gr. West Life	220.00	237.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	175.00	....
Halifax Fire	10.75	13.50
Imperial Life	240.00	290.00
Manuf. Life	220.00	260.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.50	19.75
National Life 25% pd.	71.50	78.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	11.00	15.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	14.50	19.50
Sun Life Assur.	370.00	405.00
Western Assur. c.	15.25	17.50
Western Life 20% pd.	8.25	12.00
Trust and Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge. & Trust	146.00	154.00
Can. Gen. Investments Ltd.	3.00	3.40
Chartered Trust	61.00	69.00
Debenture & Sec. pfd.	....	35.00
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	103.00	110.00
Eastern Trust	118.00	145.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. Par $50	45.00	50.00
Investment Found. Units	14.00	19.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	54.50	64.00
London & Western Trust	80.00	90.00
Mortgage Discount pfd.	2.00	3.00
Mutual Finance pf.	....	2.35
Mutual Fin. com.	....	2.35
Northern Trust	....	24.00
Premier Trust	82.00	88.00
Prov. Bank	98.00	102.00
Security Loan & Savings	95.50	99.00
Sherbrooke Tr.	113.00	123.00
Sterling Trust	59.50	65.00
Traders Finance com.	.75	1.50
Traders Finance pfd.	18.00	....
Trusts & Guar.	41.00	46.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	170.50	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	101.00	110.00
Power Issues:		
B. C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	94.50	96.50
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	67.00	70.50
Can. Light & Power com.	13.00	17.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas L. H. & P. com.	18.50	23.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas L. H. & P. pf.	69.00	71.00
Great Lakes Power pfd.	....	65.00
Tel. pfd.	10.00	11.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel. com.	9.00	10.00
New Brunswick Pwr. 1st pfd.	....	48.00
New Brunswick Telephone com.	6.25	9.00
Ottawa L. H. & P. pfd.	78.00	....
Nova Scotia L. & P. pfd.	59.00	....

Recent London Quotations:

Brewer Distillers	2s. 6d.
Can. & For. Sec.	5s.
Can. West. Lumber	9d.
Hudson's Bay	17s. 6d.
Do., 5%	57s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings	$¾
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"	99¼
Trust & Loan of Can.	1s. 10½

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto
August 16, 1932

Industrial Bonds:	Bid
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	24.50
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	77.00
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	74.50
American Sales Book 6% 1939	102.00
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	88.00
Canada Biscuit 6½% 1946	21.00
Canada Bread 6% 1941	85.00
Canada Cement 5½% 1947	81.50
Can. Machinery 6% 1941	54.00
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	27.00
Can. Bakeries 6½% 1945	45.00
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	91.00
Can. Cottons 5% 1940	84.00
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	67.50
Davies, Wm. 6% 1942	74.00
Dom. Manufacturers 6% 1933	95.00
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	64.00
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 "A"	84.00
Eastern Car 6% 1952	68.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	67.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949	74.00
Firestone Tire 7% 1937	112.00
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	85.00
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	56.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	55.00
Loew's Toronto 6% (Serial)	95.00
London Realty 6½% 1950	46.00
Massey Harris 5% 1947	63.00
McColl Frontenac 6% 1949	86.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	79.00
Montreal Drydock 6% 1948	55.00
Nor. Mexico Power 7% 1933	78.00
Ont. Steel Products 6% 1943	85.00
Penmans Limited 5½% 1951	79.00
Price Bros. 6% 1943	35.00
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947	60.00
Rolland Paper 5½% 1948	57.00
Simpsons Ltd. 5½% 1949	54.00
Simpsons Ltd., 6% 1949	59.00
Standard Clay Prod. 6% 1942	70.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	100.50
Sterling Coal 6% 1940	30.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948	74.00
United Grain Growers 5½% 1949	77.00
Western Grain 6% 1949	64.00
Public Utility Bonds:	
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	106.00
B. C. Power 5% 1960	81.50
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	88.00
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	90.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	81.00
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	78.00
Cedar Rapids 5% 1953	100.00
Elec. Develop. 5% 1933	112.00
French Natl. Mail SS 6/52	116.00
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	76.50
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941 Apr. 1	64.00
Inter. Power 6½% 1957	46.00
MacLaren Quebec 5½% 1961	73.50
Montreal Isl. Pwr. 5½% 1957	92.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	103.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1941 July	96.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1955	83.00
Northwest. Utilities 7% 1938	78.00
Ont. Pwr. Service 5½% 1950	63.50
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	91.00
Quebec Power 5% 1968	81.50
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	83.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	73.00
Shawinigan W&P 6% 1987	88.00
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	88.00
Government Provincial & Railway	
C.N.R. 4½% 1951 Dom. Gtd.	96.75
C.N.R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	96.50
C.N.R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	102.00
C.P.R. 4½% 1944	78.50
C.P.R. 6% 1942	96.50
Dom. of Can. 5% 1936	101.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	100.25
G.T.P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	73.00
Ont. Hydro 4% 1939 Ont. Gtd.	98.00
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950	99.25
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	99.00
Prov. of Ontario 5½% 1947	102.25

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ontario
August 16, 1932

Provinces:	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Approx. Price	Approx. Yield %
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	86.00	5.50
Alberta	5	1 July, 1948	1 Jan.	92.00	6.00
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Sept.	100.00	6.00
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	86.90	5.55
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	94.20	5.55
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Aug.	101.50	5.85
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 Jan.	83.00	5.70
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 Dec.	95.00	5.35
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	100.00	6.00
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	90.10	4.90
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 Dec.	99.45	4.90
New Brunswick	5½	1 May, 1950	1 Nov.	100.25	5.48
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 Nov.	96.05	4.85
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 Nov.	98.75	5.15
*Ontario	4½	1 Sep., 1944	1 Sept.	100.00	4.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Oct.	100.00	5.00
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Feb.	103.00	5.20
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	90.05	5.75
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 Nov.	102.50	5.75
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 Nov.	100.00	4.25
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	86.00	6.10
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Oct.	87.65	6.13
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Sept.	98.25	6.12
*Newfoundland	5	31 Dec., 1952	31 Dec.	75.00	7.35
*Newfoundland	5½	1 July, 1939	1 Jan.	77.50	10.05
*Newfoundland	6½	30 June, 1936	30 Dec.	80.50	12.90
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Sept.	103.20	4.80
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 Dec.	95.25	4.80
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	90.65	5.60
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	90.75	6.10
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	88.35	6.75
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 Jan.	85.30	7.00
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 Jan.	102.80	5.75
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 Dec.	91.50	5.75
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 Jan.	76.75	6.75
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	90.20	6.10
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	100.00	5.00

*New York payment.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to August 16

Crop year from Aug. 14, 1931 High	Low		Open Aug. 10	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 16
		Wheat				
.72⅜	.55¼	Oct.	.60¼	.61⅝	.58¼	.58⅞
.66⅝	.56¼	Dec.	.61½	.62¼	.59⅞	.60¼
.67⅞	.62	May	.65½	.67⅞	.64	.64⅞
		Oats				
.35⅛	.26⅞	Oct.	.28⅞	.29¼	.27	.27¼
.29⅛	.26¼	Dec.	.27⅞	.27⅞	.26¼	.26⅞
		Barley				
.43½	.31⅞	Oct.	.34⅞	.35⅞	.33⅞	.34
.35⅞	.31⅞	Dec.	.34⅛	.35½	.33½	.33¼
		Flax				
1.09¼	.66¼	Oct.	.71¼	.75⅞	.71¼	.72¼
.78½	.68¾	Dec.	.73⅞	.77½	.73⅛	.74¼
.84	.80⅞	May	.82	.84	.80⅞	.80⅞
		Rye				
.55⅞	.33¼	Oct.	.36¼	.37⅞	.34¼	.34¼
.40⅞	.34¼	Dec.	.38¼	.38¼	.35⅞	.35⅞
.42⅞	.39⅞	May	.42⅞	.42⅞	.39⅞	.39⅞

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Bufalo

Week to August 16

High 1932	Low	Wheat	Close Aug. 9	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 16
.66½	.50⅝	Oct.	.55	.55	.53½	.54
.59½	.54⅝	Dec.	.57½	.57½	.54⅝	.56½

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium) %	Low %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Low %
August 10	15 3-8	15 3-16	23-64	21-64
August 11	15 1-8	14 3-4	23-64	11-32
August 12	14 7-8	14 9-16	23-64	5-16
August 13	15	14 7-8	21-64	5-16
August 15	15	14 13-16	5-16	19-64
August 16	15	14 13-16	....	....

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

(Close Demand in New York)

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
August 10	3.49 1-2	3.91 3-4	5.11 3-8
August 11	3.47 7-8	3.91 5-8	5.11 1-2
August 12	3.47 1-4	3.91 3-4	5.11 1-2
August 13	3.47 7-8	3.91 5-8	5.11 3-4
August 15	3.48	3.92	5.12
August 16	3.48	3.91 7-8	5.12 1-4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(Close Demand in Toronto)

Par		Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
5.26	Italian	5.86	5.87⅝	5.88¾
23.80	German	27.34½	27.36½	27.38
13.90	Belgian	15.93	15.93	15.96
49.80	Japanese	31.62	30.48	28.29½

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Banque Can. Nationale	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bank of Toronto	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bank of Montreal	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	July 29
Bank of Nova Scotia	14%	3½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Belding Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Bordens	$2	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Brazilian Tr., ord.	...	2% stk.	Sept. 1	July 30
Candn. Gen. Electric	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Wire & Cable pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Canadian Car c.	60c	15c	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Can. Hydro-Electric, pfd.	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Can. Pacific Ry. pf.	4%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Can. Silk Products "A"	$1.50	37½c	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Can. Bank of Commerce	10%	2½%	Sept 1	July 31
Canadian Oil, pref.	$8	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Canada Bread, "B" pfd.	$2	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	*$4	$1	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	Sept. 1	July 31
Hamilton Un. Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Imperial Oil (coupon 34)	50c	12½c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Inter. Milling pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Do., pref. "A"	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Inter. Petroleum (coupon 34)	$1	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Laura Secord	$3	75c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Lindsay, C. W., pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Loblaw "A" & "B"	80c	20c	Sept. 1	Aug. 12
McIntyre Mines	$1	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Do., extra	...	12½c	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
McColl Frontenac, c.	60c	15c	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	12%	3%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
National Steel Car	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Nova Scotia L. & P. pfd.	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 1	Aug. 22
Provincial Bank	9%	2¼%	Sept. 1	Aug. 31
Royal Bank	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	July 31
Rolland Paper, pfd.	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Simon, H. & Sons, pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Standard Steel "A" pfd.	$3	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15

*Increased from annual rate of $3 with payment of $1 Sept. 1, 1932.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

Power Corp., com. Aug. 20, passed. Last paid 50c. May 20, 1932.

Foundation Co. com. Aug. 14 passed. Last paid 12½c. May 14, 1932.

Foreign Power Secs. pref. Aug. 15, deferred. Last paid $1.50 May 16, 1932.

Langley's, pref. Aug. 15, passed. Last paid 1¾% May, 16, 1932.

Canada Wire & Cable "A," com. Sept. 15, passed. Last paid $1 June 15, 1932.

Claude Neon General Advertising, pref. Aug. 1, deferred. Last paid $2.33 May 2, 1932.

Canadian Pacific Railway, semi-annual common, due Oct. 1, 1932, deferred until full year's earnings are known. Last payment 31¼c. on quarterly basis, April 1, 1932.

Windsor Hotel Ltd., 6½% pref., Sept. 1, deferred. Last paid 81¼c. June 1, 1932.

Aluminum Ltd., 6% pref., Sept. 1, deferred. Last paid 75c. June 1, 1932.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Bordens c. 50c. Sept. 1. Reduced from $3 to $2 per annum.

Cosmos Imperial, pref. 87½c. Aug. 15. Reduced from 7% to 3½% per annum.

Dominion Bridge 50c. Aug. 15. Reduced from $2.50 to $2 per annum.

Royal Bank 2½% Sept. 1. Reduced from 12% to 10% per annum.

Bank of Montreal 2½% Sept. 1. Reduced from 12% to 10% per annum.

Bank of Nova Scotia. Reduced from 16% to 14% per annum.

Bank of Toronto 2½% Sept. 1. Reduced from 12% to 10% per annum.

Can. Bank of Commerce 2½% Sept. 1. Reduced from 12% to 10% per annum.

Consolidated Sand, pfd. 50c. Aug. 15. Reduced from $4 to $2 per annum.

Standard Paving & Materials, pfd., 50c. Aug. 15. Reduced from $4 to $2 per annum.

Extra Dividends:

McIntyre Mines 12½c Sept. 1.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending August 15

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1932 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	24	...	...	46	19½
Asbestos	5	1942	...	...	...	...	65½	49
Do., 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	*69½	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*91	90
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	‡96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur.)	5½	1958	...	†6½	...	...	7	5
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5½
Can. S. S. debs.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	‡98½	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	5.23	†100	...	...	100	95
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡108	...
Dominion Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*98½	95
McNish	6	1948	...	†98⅛	...	...	1.25	1.00
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	...	†1.25	1.00	1.00	*73½	70½
Mont. L.H.&P. deb.	3	1939	...	41	...	...	40½	35
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.84	40	40	39½	94½	91
Mont. Trams. "A"	5	1955	6.82	83¼	...	...	80⅝	69½
Do. G. & Ref. "B"	5	1955	7.45	83¼	...	...	79⅞	78½
Do., "C"	4½	1955	...	...	...	...	*85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	6.62	83¼	...	...	81	78
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	...	...	...	*62½	59
Ontario Steel	6	1943	5.94	90	...	...	100½	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Canada	6	1940	5.90	100⅝	...	...	102½	100⅛
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†41	...	...	*75	45
Winnipeg Elec.	5	1935	...	86	...	...	*99½	98½
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Canada	6	1940	5.60	...	...	...	102½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1937	2.50	....	....	....	107.00	105.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.40	101.30	....	....	101.55	100.25
Do.	5½	1934	4.57	101.70	101.75	101.75	101.75	99.25
Do.	5½	1937	3.77	108.25	....	....	108.15	104.00
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.96	97.25	97.12	97.12	97.25	91.50
Do., refund	5	1943	4.92	100.50	100.75	100.75	100.75	95.38
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.99	96.25	....	....	92.25	89.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.96	96.00	....	....	92.25	91.50
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	5.11	94.50	....	....	91.50	88.25
Do.	4½	1957	5.37	94.50	....	....	90.50	88.00
Do.	4½	1958	4.77	96.00	....	....	96.00	88.50
Do.	4½	1959	4.75	96.10	96.00	96.00	96.37	89.00
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	4.65	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25	96.25
Do.	5	1941	4.90	100.50	100.75	100.60	100.75	95.00

†Latest ask.
‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. None recorded in 1932 to date.

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BIG POWER CANAL ON ST. LAWRENCE SEEN AS GAMBLE

Economists Undecided on Value After Hearing Both Sides

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE
Lecturer in Money, University of Toronto

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. U.S.A.—"If the United States contributes toward the completion of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, why should not Canada be requested to share in the cost of improving the Barge Canal from Buffalo to Albany, N.Y.?" This question was thrown out by Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Albany Port Authority and president of the New York State Waterways Association, at a general conference of the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

Mr. Ten Eyck's view is, of course, typical of those vested New York State interests which believe that they will be adversely affected by the completion of the waterway. He claimed that the Interstate Commerce Commission had promised that no parallel waterway should be constructed until the Barge Canal had become inadequate to handle the traffic; and that at present the canal was carrying less than one-third of its 20,000 ton capacity.

In addition he asserted that Canada was going to gain more than the United States from the waterway because of the increase in the land values which would necessarily occur in the all-Canadian sections of the development. And other members of the conferences supported Mr. Ten Eyck's position by introducing the problems of insufficient traffic which were already facing the American railroads.

Viewpoint in Favor

Other American voices were, however, raised in favor of the waterway scheme. This view was sponsored by Delos M. Cosgrove, vice-president of the Power Authority of the State of New York. The official position taken by Mr. Cosgrove included three points:

First: The New York legislature had shown its desire to join in the improvement of navigation and power production in the international section of the St. Lawrence River by constituting, with a unanimous vote in April, 1931, the New York Power Corporation. This body was charged to co-operate both with the Canadian and the United States federal authorities.

Second: In such a large project it was impossible to separate between power and navigation developments. Nevertheless the importance of the power development in the international section was shown by the fact that the portion of costs directly attributable to power was four times as large as that portion directly attributable to navigation.

Third: Electrical energy was of extreme importance to New York State.

Starve U. S. of Power!

Mr. Cosgrove quoted from the leaders of both political parties in the Province of Quebec. These leaders, he claimed, were opposed to a treaty which allowed electricity to the United States. They wanted to starve the United States of power so that branch factories would be established in Canada. This American authority further suggested, in the course of the debate, that such starvation would result in a wholesale movement not only of American capital but also of American people into Canada.

Mr. Ten Eyck disputed sharply Mr. Cosgrove's estimate of the probable cost of the power to be developed. Both produced figures which had been compiled by engineering experts. Mr. Ten Eyck's figure for the cost of power was considerably in excess of Mr. Cosgrove's, and he claimed that it would be cheaper to produce the power from steam, utilizing American coal. The discrepancy of the figures appeared to be that Mr. Ten Eyck was charging the total cost of the development to power, while Mr. Cosgrove was only charging to power what was directly attributable to it plus a portion of the costs which could not be attributed directly either to power or navigation. Mr. Ten Eyck offered, as justification for his position, that if the power consumers did not pay for the development, the taxpayers would, since no tolls were to be charged upon the canals.

Internecine Fight

Mr. Cosgrove objected to the treatment which the New York power authorities had received from Washington. He wished that the same consideration and courtesy, which had been accorded by Ottawa to the Ontario government, had been forthcoming. In Canada the federal and provincial authorities had decided upon their shares of the expenditure before the treaty of July last had been published. On the other hand, while the New York State authorities had submitted an offer to Washington to pay for all the direct power and half the half the indistinguishable power-navigation costs of the international section development, nevertheless the first intimation of the terms of the treaty was received by those authorities when they read them in the newspapers. Thus, at present, there is no financial agreement between the state and the federal authorities.

But altogether, in spite of the arguments put forward by the power interests, there seemed to be no general enthusiasm throughout the conference for the development under the Treaty. It was looked upon as something of a gamble which might or might not turn out to be successful. And one sage and eminent lawyer expressed the view, in private conversation, that he felt it quite likely that Congress would not ratify the treaty.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER
Statement of Lumber Manufactured, Sales and Price Realized

June:	1931 Feet	1932 Feet	Increase Feet
Lumber manufac..	8,990,033	10,035,000	1,044,967
Lumber sold	8,765,862	9,465,000	699,138
Price realized	$126,711	$121,790	*$4,921
Agg. manuf.†	50,721,407	52,221,754	1,500,347
Aggre. sold†	53,298,373	49,012,042	*4,286,331
Aggre. price realized†..	$779,851	$614,243	*$165,608

*Decrease.
†From Jan. 1 to end of June.

Newf'l'nd Savants Chart Fishing Future

Marine Research Under Two Governments Giving Scientific Leadership to Newfoundland's Fisheries

By GEORGE WHITELY, JR., M.S.C.

In May of last year, Newfoundland began a programme of marine research under the auspices of the Newfoundland Government and the British Empire Marketing Board. A laboratory was reconditioned at Bay Bulls and field work undertaken immediately. During summer a small staff of investigators was appointed and the laboratory began to function as a complete unit for fisheries research with both biological and biochemical departments.

As no scientist can obtain knowledge out of the air, the fisheries biologist must go out on the Banks and into the fishing boat in order to collect material from which he hopes to derive significant information. Intensive field work was carried on from May till November; cod, salmon, caplin and lobster material, was first collected from the South and East coasts and Southern Labrador by three of the staff working with inshore fishermen. On August 3, the "Cape Agulhas," our research trawler, began a series of exploratory cruises which included a biological hydrographical survey of the Western Banks off Nova Scotia; the Great Grand Banks and adjacent fishing grounds; and a circumnavigation of Newfoundland and Southern Labrador as far North as Cartwright.

Covered 4,200 Miles

The ship was 52 days at sea, covered 4,200 miles and established nearly 100 stations. The term "station" is used to designate a fixed position in the ocean of known latitude and longitude where investigations are made. At any future time similar investigations can be repeated and compared with previous results. If this is done over a period of years the varying conditions at the particular station can be accurately pictured.

What usually happens at a station is this: After a sounding is taken to give the skipper an idea of what the bottom is like and what length of cable will be needed, the ship is "brought to" and the trawl "shot away" from the windward side. The otter or V.D. trawl is like a huge ice cream cone with a mouth 100 feet wide and a total length of 150 to 200 feet. The mouth is kept open by two "otter boards"—doors made of heavy ironbound wood weighing over 1,500 pounds. These doors are fastened near the side of the nets' mouth and are set at such an angle that when they are drawn over the sea bottom they tend to diverge further and further from the centre of the net, and the mouth is stretched agape. As can be imagined a powerful winch and very strong steel cables are necessary to fish such a huge net. All hands have to help "shoot" the trawl and considerable skill is required of the skipper to avoid fouling the net and cables around the propeller.

Every Fish Examined

After fishing for an hour or two the winch raises the trawl to the ship's side and again everybody lends a hand to hauling it on deck. The cod end containing the catch is hoisted on board by winch, a slip knot is loosed and the fish fall into deck compartments, where the different kinds can be assorted. Assistants under Dr. Thompson's direction now examine every fish in the catch; cod, hake, bream, flounder, haddock, caplin, squid — all are measured scale samples taken and stomach contents measured and noted.

While this is going on, the hydrographical workers are busy in another part of the ship. An accurate sounding is first taken and water temperatures at different depths from bottom to surface. Then several kinds of fine cheesecloth and silk nets are lowered to bottom and pulled up vertically; these give a cross-section of the marine life at that station.. The ship now goes ahead at half speed, various types of larger nets and young fish trawls are towed, bottom samples are taken and occasionally drift bottles, to trace the currents, are thrown over. That's what routine sea work is like—blow high or blow low it goes on day after day. All material selected for further study is at once preserved in formalin and safely stowed. Complete logs and journals are kept so that an exact record of everything done is ready for future reference.

Many Questions Asked

Just as business men, when they reorganize a corporation, first take a complete inventory of stock on hand to find how much of it is valuable and what has to be scrapped, so the fisheries biologist must first possess a complete and intimate knowledge of the life history and habits of each fish before attempting to lead the industry ahead by the scientific application of such knowledge. How many kinds of fish of commercial value can he hope to catch? Have any been overlooked by the fishermen and await development? How many can be caught without depleting the stock? How quickly do the fish reproduce, where, when and under what conditions? Can any method be devised whereby the annual catch may be forecast a year or two in advance? These are life history problems.

Technical problems as to cure, processing, transportation, provide equally pressing questions. At present the knowledge of the life history of any Newfoundland fish is a blank. We have no accurate knowledge of a single one of the creatures, the barter of which brings to the country ten to fourteen million dollars per year, and whose abundant capture seems so necessary to our very national security. Consequently, the biologists at Bay Bulls are first tackling the life histories of cod, salmon, caplin and squid, and to a lesser extent lobster, herring and smelt.

Scales Reveal Age

Many years ago European biologists found that an examination of the scales of certain fish gave some clue to their age. This is why we carefully collect scales from the fish we are studying. Scales are picked off from the lateral line region near the tail and when examined under a microscope show concentric rings, various modifications of which indicate the number of winters the fish has lived. Accurate scale reading is a difficult procedure but in the case of salmon, for instance, we can generally get this information — the number of years the little salmon spend in the river, the number of years in the sea and the number of times it has spawned, if any. From cod scales we obtain just the number of winters the fish may have seen. Why the age of a fish is important is because it provides us with a means of dividing up the catch into age groups and at once remarkable differences reveal themselves. It might be interesting in this connection to mention some work Danish biologists have just completed in Greenland.

Up to the middle of last century there was an abundance of cod in Greenland, but after 1850, shoals became scarcer and soon disappeared, and we have no report of cod from Greenland till 1911. In the interval and from time to time both biological investigation and experimental fishing was undertaken by Danish scientists of the Greenland Board of Commerce and their efforts give us an interesting picture of the changing conditions.

The annual catch of cod by Greenlanders alone was 30,000 pounds in 1911. It was 15,000,000 pounds in 1930, and a good deal more in 1931. Of late years Greenland waters have also supplied a representative part of the whole North Atlantic fishing fleet.

A systematic scale-sampling of the catches indicates clearly the fluctuating composition of the cod stock. Taking a few years at random:

In 1925 investigations on the banks show a marked dominance of the 8 year old group (from 1917); there has thus been a strong migration of cod out from the coast to the banks, the 1917 group being dominant at the coast the year before. The 13-year group (from 1912) is the next largest, as might be expected, since the 12 year group was so numerous on the bank in 1924. On the coast banks the 3-year group (from 1922) are extremely abundant.

In 1927 the catches were marked by the plentiful 1922 group, now 5 years old. It provided 61 per cent of all catches. The 4-year group (from 1923) was very small, while the 10-year group (from 1917) was the next largest, composing 14 per cent of the catch.

In 1929 all districts showed a predominance of the 1922 group now 7 years old and composing 65 per cent of the catch. Next important was the 5-year group (from 1924). The 6-year group (from 1925) and the 4-year group (1923) were very weakly represented. The 1926 (3-year group) was numerous.

Great Variation Found

It appears from the investigations, that very great fluctuations occur in the age-group composition of the Greenland cod stocks. Some years offer specially favorable conditions for the thriving of the young, and the fry of such years are then noticed in the fishery about 4 years later as many small cod, most of which are too small to be saleable fish. In the fifth year, however, they are almost all of use for salting. Specially good fishing may then be expected about five years after a good fry-year.

The year 1912 seems to have been a good fry year, as this year-class occurred abundantly on the Greenland banks as late as 1924 and 1925, being then 12 and 13 year olds respectively. That the cod fishery made a great jump in 1917 is due to this fact. The next specially rich class is that of 1917 is a 7-year group was found to dominate the catches in 1924. As a favorable fry year, however, 1922 far exceeds 1917. In the last four years this group formed more than 60 per cent and in 1926 indeed 82 per cent of the catches. In more recent years, 1924 and 1926 have also been good, as the fishery in 1931 will presumably discover. (It certainly did.)

Future Prospects Favorable

The future prospects of the fishery are apparently rather favorable, unless unforeseen changes in the marine currents and temperature conditions fatal to the cod occur. The strong 1922 group will persist probably till 1933-34. Then comes the 1924, 1926, and 1928 groups, but their magnitude will only be ascertained quite clearly after the 1930 investigations. It is nevertheless probable a good fishery at Greenland will persist until 1935-36.

All this may give the reader some idea of the work of marine biologists. Investigations such as I have briefly described for Greenland have been carried on in Europe since the 80's of last century. Norwegian biologists have developed similar pictures for the cod and herring upon which the Norwegian fisheries depend. Dr. Thompson, director of Bay Bulls Laboratory, has completed the life history of the North Sea haddock and its age-composition fluctuations. In United States and Canada biologists are very actively engaged in similar tasks.

Marine Agriculture Studied

In addition to the life history of the Newfoundland codfish, the Bay Bulls staff must work over the collections of animals and plants made at sea by the many tow nets. Far-reaching indeed is the interrelation between abundance of fish and the distribution of these tiny, minute animals; even the physical observations of temperature and saltness of the water must be plainly assorted and arranged before the desired results are complete. There then remain the statistical details on fish population and catches to be worked out, for which special mathematical knowledge is required.

The biochemical department of the laboratory is engaged in seeking to perfect technical processes, such as artificial drying of fish and manufacture of cod liver oil, investigating the possibility of converting by-products into fish meal, glue and so on; and by biochemical and bacteriological examination to secure a high average quality in Newfoundland canned goods designed for export. These are some of the functions of the department and their importance can be readily judged. The production of certain new products will be attempted. We would naturally wish for everyone to have a clear idea of what the Bay Bulls Laboratory is attempting to do, and what scientific investigation really stands for.

Intelligent Co-operation Needed

Until intelligent co-operation is active and widespread, a lag will always exist between improved methods developed in a laboratory and the time when these are actually used by the people they are designed to help. This is especially noticeable in the fruits of agricultural research. Farming is an individual business, its tasks are long and tiresome, needing perseverance and plenty of grit to carry through successfully, and it generally takes a terrific amount of persuasion to turn the farmer, be he successful or otherwise, from methods he has followed man and boy for forty years—just because an experimental agriculturist tells him he is not doing the thing correctly. To overcome this lag the United States Department of Agriculture, for instance, spends slightly more than a million dollars annually to keep farmers advised of the most recent triumphs of science, of daily markets and so on.

Now, catching and making fish is also an individual business, developing similar dogged characteristics, and in Newfoundland research activities are going to face the same difficulties as I have mentioned above. If the results of our biological deep sea investigation turn out as we hope they will, the Bay Bulls Laboratory may be able to give a valuable account of what type of conditions the industry is likely to encounter. The rest is all up to Water Street and each individual fisherman. The Laboratory may suggest changes in different cures, perfect new ones, or advise that certain things should or should not be done; but if a better article is to be offered to world markets, the burden and responsibility rests on the trade and on every fisherman engaged in it.

Why science has remade the industrial world, why it has developed electric power, radio, telephone, medical science or synthetic rubber is because it had the power of putting its discoveries into immediate effect. When directing the policy of a big corporation its word was law. Thus when Ford scrapped his model T and began to manufacture a new car—the product of his scientific laboratories—it would have been useless for the workmen to say "we don't approve of this new method, we want to continue turning out the old car." Unfortunately it is impossible to improve the Newfoundland fish business that way. Each man has to do a better job voluntarily. There does seem to be, however, a growing tendency for many Newfoundlanders in a position to aid their country, to realize their responsibility and by intelligent foresight help to turn the wheel of progress. No other determination can add more lustre to their generation.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending August 15.

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 8 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 15
1	.05½	.03	Abana	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.02	.00½	Aconda	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.02
No	.15	.13	Aldermac	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.00¾	Alexandria	10,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
No	.16	.10	Algoma	377,250	.15½	.15	.10	.13½
1	.01½	.00½	Algonquin	1,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.01½	.00½	Amity C.	4,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	.22	.06	Amulet	22,825	.16½	.21	.16½	.19
1	.00½	.00½	Apex	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01	Area	5,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
No	.03	.00½	Arno	40,100	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.02	Astoria Rouyn	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.02	Bagamac	18,000	.04½	.04	.03	.03½
1	.01½	.00½	Baldwin	16,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.12	.03½	Barry Holl.	4,800	.07½	.07	.06½	.06½
No	1.00	.30	Base Metals	[illegible]	.85	.95	.80	.85
No	.12	.01	Bidgood	42,600	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.16½	.04	Big Missouri	13,350	.14	.15	.13	.13½
1	.05½	.02	Bobjo	17,500	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.09½	.02½	Brett Trethewey	11,000	.07	.09½	.07	.09½
No	.03	.00½	Brownlee	10,800	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.00½	.00½	Buckingham	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.36	.02	Buffalo Can.	35,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.04	.01	Bunker Hill	6,500	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03½
5s	.50	.10	B'Wana McKubwa	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.01	.00½	Cal. Flin Flon	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.02	Canam Metals	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Can. Kirkland	1,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.09	.00½	Canusa	4,500	.03	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.02½	Cartier Malartic	1,500	.04	.04	.03	.03
1	.21	.09	Castle Tretheway	30,800	.19½	.21	.18	.18
1	.09	.04	Cen. Manitoba	2,000	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1	.10	.02	Cen. Patricia	3,750	.09½	.10	.08½	.09
No	.07½	.01½	Chibougamau Pres.	2,500	.05	.05	.04½	.05
No	.02	.00½	Clericy	21,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
5	3.00	.45	Coast Copper	1,100	2.85	2.50	2.00	2.25
1	.02½	.00½	Cobalt Contact	3,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.15	.15	Cobue	.....	.15½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.03	Columario	3,500	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
5	.80	.69	Coniagas	.....	.69	.....	.....	.....
No	.50	.28	Coniaurum	1,024	.40	.39	.38	.39
25	75.00	25.00	Cons. Smelters	5,760	69.00	71.75	65.50	71.50
No	12.65	9.00	Dome Mines	4,540	11.50	12.05	11.35	12.00
No	.10	.02	Dom. Explorers	213,600	.04	.06½	.04	.06½
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....
	.04	.03½	Duparquet	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.55	.76	Eldorado	24,390	1.29	1.40	1.29	1.35
No	1.30	.47	Falconbridge	4,312	1.15	1.21	1.16	1.20
1	.04	.00½	Federal	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.00½	.00½	Flintoba	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.07	.00½	Gem. Lake	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.00½	Goldale	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
10	.14	.05½	Goldfield	700	.14	.24	.15	.15
1	.00½	.00½	Gold Hill	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.03	Goodfish	3,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.02	.00½	Graham	10,200	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
1	1.25	.50	Granada	14,855	.95	1.20	.92	1.19
1	.22	.08	Grozelle	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01	Harker	3,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01½	.00½	Hilltop	81,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	5.80	4.24	Hollinger	9,540	5.60	5.80	5.50	5.70
1	.64	.26	Howey Gold	38,500	.60	.64	.54	.54
No	3.10	.92	Hudson Bay	4,960	2.85	3.10	2.75	2.70
No	.20	.13	Huronian	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....
No	11.00	4.00	Int. Nickel	63,688	9.25	9.87	8.37	9.50
1	.01½	.00½	Jackson Manion	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.25	.20	Keeley	700	.20	.25	.25	.25
1	.02½	.00½	Keora Mines	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.70	.40	Kirk. Hud. Bay	3,000	.50	.55	.50	.51½
1	.02½	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00
1	.55	.19	Kirkland Lake	14,450	.37	.39	.35	.35
1	.03½	.00½	Kirkland Premier	10,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.13	.05	Kirk. Townsite	4,500	.11	.11	.10½	.11
20c	.01½	.00½	Koot. Florence	5,500	.00¾	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01½	.00½	La Rose	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.14	Lakeland	1,000	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	30.25	24.90	Lake Shore	2,645	29.95	30.00	29.15	29.25
1	.00½	.00½	Laval	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.01½	Lebel Oro	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.13	Macassa	115,300	.21½	.27½	.21½	.25
1	.07	.02½	Malartic	5,700	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½

COTTON UPTURN HELPS POSITION TEXTILE FIRMS

Spot Prices Touch New High Level for Current Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Positions of cotton manufacturers in Canada have been strengthened by the recent upturn in raw cotton prices which took spot cotton up to 7.50 cents a pound, the highest level to be reached during the current year. The gain is held to reflect restricted crop prospects and indications of a wider demand.

The present price of cotton, however, is still far below the level of 16 cents a pound which existed three or four years ago; in the ensuing time manufacturers have watched their inventories shrink from around 16 cents a pound to less than 6 cents a pound.

Upturn is Encouraging

For the past two years leading cotton manufacturers in Canada have fought a declining cotton market and the continued drop has necessitated steady slashes in valuations of stocks on hand. The upward trend is regarded as one of the most encouraging occurrences to take place in the industry for years.

The effect of the drop in raw cotton values is clearly revealed in the balance sheet of Dominion Textile Co. Raw cotton carried by the company at March 31, 1932 was valued at $824,316 which compared with $3,772,381 at the same date in 1929. Naturally a portion of this cut may be attributed to lower stocks on hand but in the main it was due to cheaper cotton prices.

There has been a gradual strengthening in the shares of the company in the past month. Quotations are in the neighborhood of 54 compared with a low for the year of 39. Trading in the common stock has been limited.

1930 LUMBER EXPORT 45 P.C. OF OUTPUT

United States Was 'Chief Market for Canada's Softwoods

Canada consumed 1,965,311 M. ft. b.m. of Canadian lumber in 1930 and 154.635 M ft. b.m. of imported lumber, according to statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total cut of Canadian lumber for the year under review was 3.630,440 M. ft. b.m., and of the exports of 1,665,129 M. ft. b.m., 73 per cent, or 1,121,000 M. ft. b.m. went to the United States.

Ontario is the province which had the largest consumption of lumber in 1930, her consumption that year of 727,104 M. ft. b.m. being made up of 384,440 M. ft. b.m. cut within the province, 222,374 M. ft. b.m. imported from other parts of Canada, mainly British Columbia and Quebec, and 120,290 M. ft. b.m. imported, mainly from the United States. Quebec is second in consumption with 524,500 M. ft. of which 295.900 was local, 210,203 M. ft. from other parts of Canada, chiefly New Brunswick and British Columbia, the balance of 18,431 M. ft. being imported.

British Columbia relies almost entirely on her domestic product, getting only 85 M. ft. from Ontario and importing 5,643 M. ft. in a total consumption of 322,926 M. ft. b.m.

Total imports of lumber into Canada in 1930 were 154,635 M. ft. b.m., of which 154.250 M. ft. came from the United States. Of the United States total, 88,350 M. ft. was hardwood not produced in Canada.

ALUMINIUM LTD. DEFERS DIVIDEND UPON PREFERRED

Continued Slackness in Trade Reflected in Directors' Action

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Aluminium Ltd., have deferred declaration of the quarterly dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, ordinarily due September 1 next. The last quarterly disbursement, paid June 1 last, was 75 cents a share, equivalent to 3 per cent per annum.

Though no interim statement has been issued this year on operations or earnings, it is generally presumed that there has been no material change for the better in the aluminum industry. In the last annual statement it was said that the Aluminium Ltd. plants were working at about half of capacity. During the year the company sold approximately 21,800 metric tons to consumers, exclusive of sales to partially owned companies, and approximately 5,500 metric tons to partially owned companies engaged in fabrication.

Loss Last Year

The income account for 1931 reflected heavy loss for the year. Net earnings after providing for operating expenses and interest were only $631,140. This compared with $2,748,941 in the preceding year. Revenue available for dividends on the preferred stock in 1930 totalled $7.45 a share, but for the succeeding year a deficit had been recorded before preferred dividends up for consideration.

Edmonton Building Grows

Edmonton's building permits up to the end of July involved a construction programme costing $875,695. In the similar seven months of last year, the total was $795,240.

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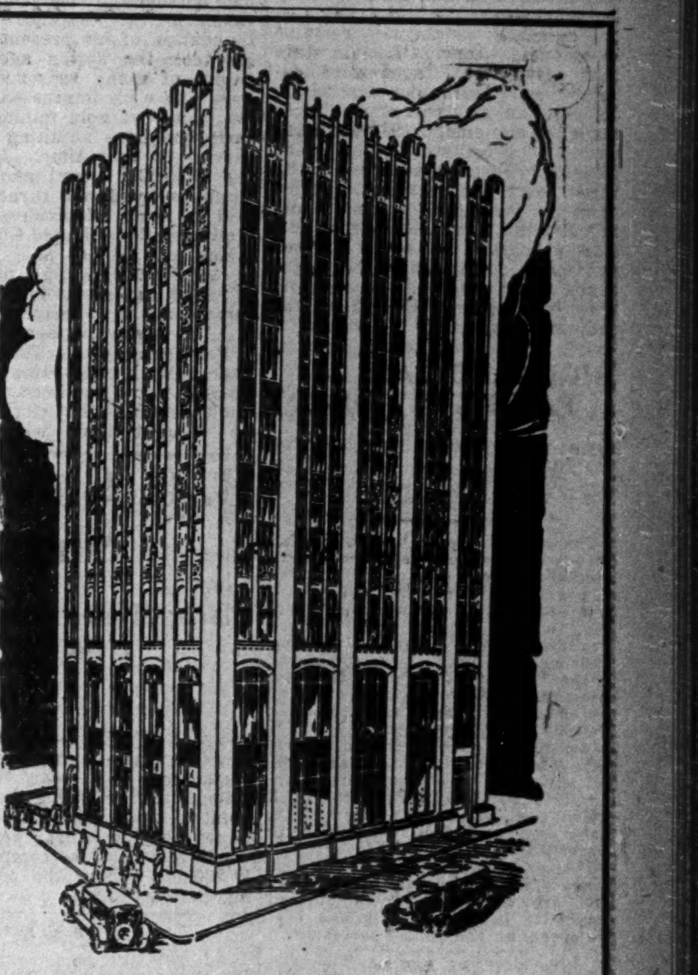

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Canadian Mining News

ELDORADO PLANT REACHES ECHO BAY IN RECORD TIME

En Route About Month From Ontario, Oil is Delivered

FINANCES BETTER

Expect to Ship 60 Tons High-grade Ore This Year—35 Tons at Fort Norman

A wireless message from the Echo Bay property of Eldorado Gold Mines says that the Diesel engine plant and 90 tons of supplies arrived at the property on August 15.

When it is realized that this shipment did not leave Haileybury, Ont., until the middle of last month, some conception can be gained as to the transportation facilities offered this new area. The route of shipment was by rail to Waterways, the end of steel of the Northern Alberta Railway, thence down the Athabaska River, across Lake Athabaska, down the Slave River and around the rapids near Fort Smith, thence on down the Slave, across Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie to Fort Norman. From there the route was up the Great Bear River, through Mount Charles rapids and across Great Bear Lake to Echo Bay. Considering the transfers necessary and the weight of some of the pieces of equipment, the time made is considered remarkable.

Eighty tons of crude oil have already been delivered at Echo Bay from the Fort Norman wells of the Imperial Oil Co. and with an abundance of fuel oil being made available for power, Eldorado officials are displaying but little concern about the coal claims staked early this year, 100 miles west of Echo Bay on the south shore of Great Bear Lake.

Camp Growing Fast

The Echo Bay district is fast gaining all the earmarks of an established frontier mining camp. A saw mill has been taken into the section and buildings are steadily rising to accommodate the growing demand of the area. At Cameron Bay, about 12 miles northeast of LaBine Point, on Echo Bay, a general store has been opened and the Federal Government has a radio station in service. On its Bonanza claims, southwest of LaBine Point, Eldorado has constructed a cabin for a crew that is busily engaged in prospecting a high-grade silver showing. The last reports were that the vein was widening on this showing.

At LaBine Point development of the No. 2 vein shows its increasing importance. About 400 ft. of vein has been blasted out to a depth of 20 ft. and the ore, less spectacular in showing, has been piled on the dump for future attention.

As soon as the mining plant is installed work will proceed toward driving a tunnel into the hillside. It is expected that this adit will intersect the No. 2 vein at a depth of about 100 ft. when drifting will be started. No. 1 vein is at the water's edge and the No. 2 vein is about 300 ft. north.

Ore running from 5,000 to 8,000 oz. per ton in silver is being bagged for shipment out by the water route before the freeze-up. On August 1, 550 bags—approximately 35 tons—was awaiting transportation at Fort Norman. Shipments since then have been made in 5 to 10 ton lots, and it is anticipated that before the freeze-up at least 60 tons of high-grade silver and radium ore will be shipped out, which together with the 20 tons shipped out last year, will make approximately 80 tons of ore ready for treatment at the company's recently acquired Port Hope plant.

Will Sort at Port Hope

Reports from the property do not state the percentage of high-grade silver ore and radium ore in the shipment. Since both are found associated, it is planned to ship all ore to the Port Hope plant where the high-grade silver will be carefully picked out and forwarded to the smelter. The radium ore will be concentrated and refined ready for marketing.

Financially the company remains in splendid shape. Officials state that, despite the aggressive development programme carried on this season and the expenditures made for equipment, 1932 will close with a substantially increased treasury. This is made possible by three sources of revenue: income from the company's present liquid investments; from the sale of outside properties to newly formed syndicates, and from the high-grade silver produced. In addition, there will be the value of all the radium ore awaiting treatment.

HIGHLAND LASS PAYING DIVIDENDS

One of Two Lead-Silver Mines in Canada on Dividend Basis

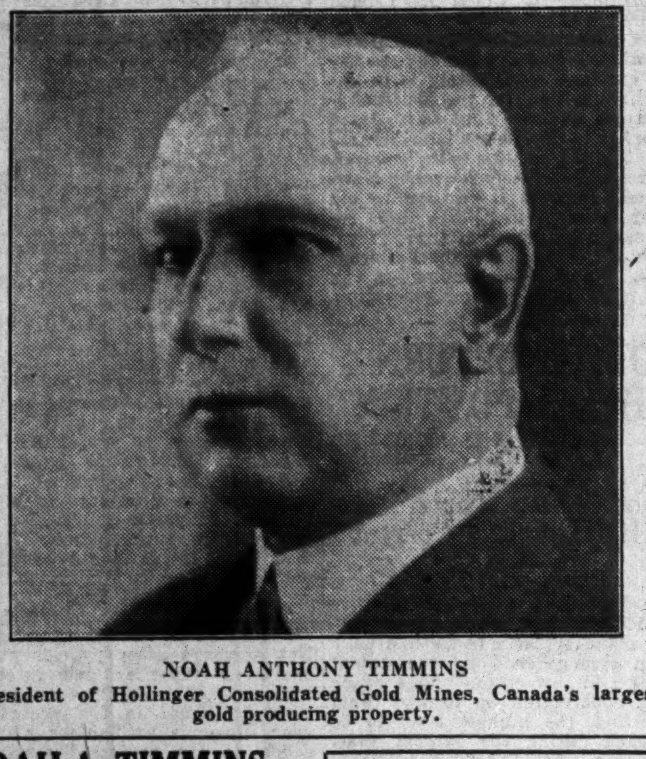
The annual report of the British Columbia Department of Mines shows another dividend payer in the ranks of the 1931 silver-lead producers of that province. Highland Lass, operating a small property at Wallace Mountain in the Greenwood Mining Division, has been a steady shipper to the Trail smelter during the past three years. While the total value of the smelter returns is slightly under $100,000 for the past three years, it is significant to note that dividends were inaugurated in 1931 when $3,081 was disbursed to shareholders. During 1932 to date a dividend of 3 cents per share has been paid, disbursing an additional $9,240 to shareholders.

This property and that of the Bell Mines which inaugurated dividends in 1930 are the only two silver-lead properties in British Columbia that are operating and paying dividends.

METAL PRICES

New York—August 16:
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 5⅝c-5½c lb.
London—August 16:
(Long Ton)
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £35; future, £35 10s. Standard spot, £31 2s. 6d.; future, £31 2s. 6d.
Tin: Spot £143 10s.; future £145 5s.
Lead: Spot, £11 5s.; future £11 10s.
Zinc: Spot £13 17s. 6d.; future £14.
Silver: 18⅛d. per ounce.

Mining Personages in Canada



NOAH ANTHONY TIMMINS

President of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Canada's largest gold producing property.

NOAH A. TIMMINS IS ALWAYS READY FOR MINE GAMBLE

He Has Poured His Mine Winnings Back Into New Properties

A biographer of present day mining personages in Canada could without reservation place N. A. Timmins in a premier position. While not an engineer in the strict and technical sense of the term, he doubtless has contributed as much toward developing and attracting attention to the gold resources of Canada as any other man.

Noah A. Timmins is a real son of the north country. He was born 64 years ago of Irish-English parentage at Mattawa, Ont., where his father had at one time extensive timber interests. Upon reaching manhood Noah and his brother, "L. H." established a general store at Mattawa where they became acquainted with all the privations and recompenses of frontier life. This held their attention until early in the present century when the T. & N. O. Railway was being built northward from North Bay, pushing back the frontier still farther. This new country fascinated young Noah and when blacksmith LaRose of the T. & N. O. crew made his spectacular silver find at Cobalt, about 90 miles north of Mattawa, N. A. Timmins was early on the scene and lost no time in acquiring an option on the find.

Merchant Becomes Miner

At this point begins the transformation of Mr. Timmins from general merchant to miner and later to president of what was ultimately Canada's largest gold producing property. The LaRose option was turned over to others with the tidy profit of $125,000 to N. A. Timmins. This was in 1903 and from then on until 1909 we find him dabbling in mining properties, with all the inborn traits of the gambler, playing for big stakes and once nearly losing his all.

From an initial commitment of a few thousand dollars he received from the La Rose option enough to satisfy the average individual a life time. He had gambled with nearly all he possessed and it had been returned many fold. This willingness to play for high stakes has marked his entire life. After several years of affiliation with Cobalt mining activities, during which time he had scouts out looking for properties of merit, we find him making his next big play by taking an option on Benny Hollinger's find in Porcupine with a commitment of $330,000—more than he had personally. The long chance taken in this instance was the foundation of his present fortune. He took the option against the advice of many seasoned mining men who were impressed most by the fact that gold mining in Ontario had been anything but successful to that time. How well the $330,000 commitment of the Timmins syndicate turned out is told in terms of dividends of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, which to date has paid in excess of $60,000,000, a high precentage of which has accrued to Mr. Timmins and his early associates.

Always in Search

For many years Montreal has been his headquarters and his palatial home has been one of the show places of that city. It might be thought that, with millions coming in dividends from the Hollinger Mines, his appetite for mining activities would have been satisfied. Such is not the case. His investments in mining enterprises from Hollinger dividends have formed the outstanding example in Canada of a mining man pouring back mining profits into the ground. Today his mining activities are from the Yukon and Pacific Coast to the Atlantic. A perusal of B. C. mining reports reveals his name frequently. In Manitoba the San Antonio Gold Mines was the latest property to be taken under his wing. In Ontario his interests are many, his most recent acquisition being a group of properties in the Matachewan area on which an extensive development programme is planned. In Quebec, that district east of Noranda in which, incidentally, he played a big stake, is now experiencing the benefit of his financial backing.

While his various mining activities in recent years have not produced another Hollinger, his financial aid to Noranda was largely responsible for bringing in this huge enterprise. After 30 years of mining experience we see this son of the North maintaining busy administrative offices at Montreal, which are the Mecca for prospectors, promoters and mining men, not only of Canada, but from the four corners of the world.

Gold Strike Made In Denyes Township

News of still another gold find percolated into Toronto last week, this one in Denyes township, about nine miles west of the Brett Trethewey find at Swayze, 125 miles northwest of Sudbury.

The strike was made by a prospector named Beaufort in the form of free gold in quartz veins. On July 18 the first shot was put in the vein, but no systematic sampling has yet been done. H. C. Rickaby, geologist of the Ontario Department of Mines, who has been working in the area this summer, proceeded to the find and is now engaged in making an examination and it is anticipated that his report will be available shortly.

The claims where the find was made were staked last fall by a prospector named Young, but he allowed them to drop.

Another Bonus By Dome Mines Unlikely In 1932

Early next month Dome Mines directors will meet and decide on the dividend declaration payable October 20, to shareholders of record September 30.

There is considerable conjecture as to whether or not a bonus will be paid with the regular disbursement of 25 cents per share, the same as was paid with the disbursement on July 20. Well informed circles do not anticipate a bonus with the next declaration, but rather expect a bonus with the regular disbursement on January 20, 1933. Earnings by the company for the current month are known to be at a rate more than double dividend requirements, but the matter of a further bonus is expected to await the end of the year's operations.

B. C. Gold Production Shows Increase in 1932

Placer Mining Accounts for the Principal Gain With from 5,000 to 7,000 Placer Miners in the Field

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Indicating a large increase in the value of gold production this year in British Columbia, figures for the first six months' operation show that gold mined during that period was worth $1,881,137 as compared with $1,509,041 during the corresponding period in 1931.

Both lode and placer mining are showing an increase so far this year, and it is estimated that between 5,000 and 7,000 men are now engaged in placer operations in various parts of the province.

Total value of mining production in British Columbia during the first six months of the year was $14,336,060, made up as follows:

B. C. ESTIMATED MINERAL PRODUCTION

Product:		Quantity 1st 6 Mos. 1931	Quantity 1st 6 Mos. 1932	Value $ 1st 6 Mos. 1931	Value $ 1st 6 Mos. 1932
Gold, placer & lode	oz.	73,000	91,000	1,509,041	1,881,137
Silver	oz.	4,400,000	3,700,000	1,234,684	1,214,969
Copper	lb.	33,300,000	28,700,000	3,052,170	1,899,108
Lead	lb.	143,000,000	128,000,000	3,960,242	2,904,320
Zinc	lb.	115,000,000	68,500,000	2,895,010	1,607,010
Coal	long tons	793,600	808,200	3,968,000	3,636,900
Structural materials		......	......	1,800,000	909,000
Miscellaneous metals & minerals		......	......	300,000	292,616
Total				$18,719,147	$14,336,060

COPPER SMELTER FOR PACIFIC COAST IS NOW CHIEF HOPE

Britannia Continues to Ship Concentrate to Tacoma Smelter

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Until a smelter is established on this coast—and that is not regarded as a remote possibility—British Columbia copper producers are not likely to benefit substantially from any increase in the British preference on their product.

Britannia Mining & Smelting Company, premier copper producer in this province, is bound under contract to ship its output to smelters at Tacoma, Wash., but should a smelter be established on this side of the boundary it is probable that most of Britannia's output would be dealt with there, as well as the production of Granby Consolidated and that of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. Mining men say that there is a good prospect of Consolidated establishing a smelter on the coast as soon as metal prices advance to a point warranting such a project.

Preference Needed Later On

Until there is a big improvement in the world demand for copper, Canada is not likely to gain very much from increased preference, in the opinion of C. P. Browning, managing director of the Britannia company. He points out that Empire production of copper far exceeds the demand at present. The surplus in the United States is also excessive, he says, and the recent 4 cents per pound duty established in that country has so far resulted only in a fractional advance in prices.

"The effect of the preference, so far as British Columbia producers are concerned, is that the Empire and the United States will use copper only from their own sources," said Mr. Browning. "When world consumption revives and copper is no longer a drug on the market, the preference is certain to have a good effect and the duty on shipments to the United States will probably bring establishment of a smelter on this coast. Under normal conditions this province shipped 100,000,000 pounds of copper annually to the United States. Britain has bought most of its refined copper in the United States in the past. Under the new preference much of this business, if not all of it, will be diverted to this country."

SOUTH ALBERTA OIL DEVELOPMENTS AGAIN IMPORTANT

Drilling at Keho Lake and Kotop Wells After Askalta Strike

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Southern Alberta oil development is showing a marked comeback after months of little or no activity. The Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. led the way by placing a crew once more in camp at its Keho Lake well, 18 miles northwest of the city.

Free oil was encountered in the upper Bentons and at the Madison lime contact an encouraging show of 34 gravity crude oil was discovered accompanied by considerable gas pressure. The well was never drilled in, a lost string of tools and severely cold winter weather delaying activity on the lease. Now the well is being conditioned to allow for the thorough exploration of the porous Madison lime where commercial production is looked for.

Continental Oil of Delaware is associated with the Hudson's Bay Co. in this venture. Continental is doing the drilling. This well at Keho is the only Alberta well this group is now drilling.

In the Red Coulee field an important strike was made recently by the Askalta Oil Co., of Calgary. Its Askalta-Farbo No. 6 well on the Mid-Continent lease just south of the International boundary in Montana and a stone's throw from the Canadian wells, blew in with tremendous force. For a time the gusher flowed at a high rate but it was quickly brought under control and was pinched down to make around 1,000 barrels. The oil was struck at 2,481 ft. and is clean pipeline oil. The well is making no water and the company plan to hold down the flow to around 500 barrels a day so that the lower water, always a lurking danger on the plains, will be held back. The company is planning already to put down another two wells on the lease. The Askalta group are now making around 1,400 barrels of oil daily fetching $1.05 a barrel, American funds.

To the north of the Askalta well on the Canadian side, D. A. McDonald, who held the Farbo leases first and drilled two wells on them, is completing the Kotop well. It is down 1,200 ft. and should pick up the first gas at any time now. About 75 ft. of hole is being made daily. Canadian Red Coulee wells are making between 2,500 and 3,000 barrels of oil a month. The market holds steady with the new $250,000 Dubbs cracking plant of the Northwest Stellarene company at Coutts offering an additional market. The new "Stellarene" product is now being marketed.

Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. continues to repressure wells in the old Bow Island field. Since this sub-surface storage project started more than three billion cubic feet of Turner Valley gas has been forced back into these wells. Five million feet daily is being stored.

Topographical Map Issued on Great Bear Lake Area

The Topographical Survey, Department of Interior, Ottawa, has just published a new map, known as the Hunter Bay—Coppermine River sheet of the National Topographic Series. This is the farthest north map of the series yet issued and covers that area adjacent to Great Bear Lake, the site of the radium and silver finds. The map was produced from aerial photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1931. The remarkable way in which these aerial photographs are transcribed into maps is exemplified in this sheet which is procurable gratis from the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

Forces in Battle Array Over Silver as Money

A Dispassionate Discussion on Contentions of Supporters of the Gold Standard and Silver Proponents

By H. S. DENNY, C.B.E.

There is a lull in the warfare between the forces of the gold standard and the bimetallists. Both sides temporarily have exhausted their small arm ammunition and beyond the desultory boom of a long-distance-shot nothing is heard. It would appear that the respective armies are entrenched and the preparations for a major engagement are being made quietly.

In the meantime and now that the smoke of the past engagements has been dissipated it might be instructive and interesting to examine the course of the conflict thus far with the object of arriving at some logical deduction regarding the future.

To begin with the standing of the opposing forces may be set up somewhat as follows:

1. Supporters of the gold standard. These may be subdivided into two classes, favoring respectively:
   - (a) Retention of the conventional gold standard providing for minimum gold reserves of about 33 per cent to be held as backing for note issues.
   - (b) A modification of the above to permit of reducing the minimum gold reserves to 20 per cent of note issues.
2. Silver proponents, advocating the use of both gold and silver, and divided as follows:
   - (a) Bimetallists advocating the use of gold and silver as money on a fixed ratio basis.
   - (b) Advocates of silver remonetization beginning with a stabilized minimum price but at no fixed ratio to gold.
   - (c) Advocates of the restoration of all debased silver coinages to ninety per cent purity with or without ratio price fixing, and with concurrent abolition of low currency paper notes.
   - (d) Advocates of the use of silver simply as supplementary to gold in metallic backing for note issues on a minimum percentage basis at a market price calculated over a certain period.
3. Supporters of the elimination of both gold and silver as metallic backing for note issues substituting in lieu thereof, the credit of the country based on its national assets.

Major "Gold" Arguments Cited

The major points of the arguments of the exponents of the three major proposals are chiefly as follows: In Favor of the Gold Standard—it is claimed that:

- (a) The single standard is practical, simple and servicable.
- (b) The introduction of silver on any fixed relationship to gold must lead to confusion and complications and, therefore, is to be avoided.
- (c) Silver is only a commodity and must find its level with other commodities.
- (d) Present monetary disturbances are not in any sense caused by the alleged failure of the gold standard but are the aftermath of the Great War with its legacy of debts and reparations. Other major causes are inequalities in tariffs—disequilibrium in production and consumption—expenditure on armaments, etc.
- (e) The only people who would gain by artificially bolstering the price of silver are the silver producers and there is no more warrant for selective treatment for them than for wheat or wool or cotton growers.

"Silver" Arguments

In Favor of Silver Remonetization—it is claimed that:

- (a) While war debts, tariffs and other much quoted causes are undoubtedly responsible for the chaotic conditions of today it is the unworkability of the gold standard and the evil effects of silver debasement that are the main contributory causes of the monetary tangle.
- (b) Gold supplies are inadequate and in face of a dwindling future production this condition must become more aggravated.
- (c) Further inflation of gold by lowering of metallic reserves to note issues will intensify the present deplorable lack of confidence in money.
- (d) Silver at the present time is used by more than half the people of the world as money—inclusion of silver for metallic reserves strengthens the position of gold and is tantamount to an increased supply of gold.
- (e) All the gold and all the silver available are demanded for world requirements—stultification of trade so prevalent today is partly due to shortage of metallic money induced by debasement and demonetization of silver.
- (f) Silver as an industrial commodity is not worth 10c. per ounce—its degradation has robbed the mining industry and more than half the world's population of a great proportion of their wealth thereby destructively affecting industry and general welfare.

Favoring National Credit as Basis

In Favor of Abolishing Both Gold and Silver as Measures of Value—it is claimed that:

- (a) Both gold and silver are commodities that have been artificially bolstered up in price as measures of the value of other commodities.
- (b) Neither of them has any great intrinsic value and neither of them are necessary for trade purposes.
- (c) The credit of nations should be assessed on their national assets and without the use of artificial yardsticks.

Monetary Conditions Chaotic

It is an undeniable fact that monetary conditions in the world today are chaotic in the extreme and no matter what the causes of this condition may be it is clear that remedial measures of some kind are called for, and every day it becomes more imperative that they should be applied quickly if the world is to be saved from something much worse.

The mainspring of industry, trade and commerce is money, and without an adequate supply of this element stagnation can be postulated always.

There is no shortage of raw materials or of manufacturing equipment—of skilled and unskilled labor—or means of transport—or channels of distribution—so that the difficulty is not in any of these directions.

Inevitably an analysis of the situation leads back to the point that lack of money and credit are the main obstacles to progress. It is a well-known fact that the gold stocks of the world are unevenly distributed and that the United States possessing over one-third of the available supplies is suffering as much—from the industrial point of view—as other countries whose gold stocks are practically non-existent.

Gold Is Not Everything

It would appear, therefore, that the mere possession of gold is not everything. Is it because the gold is idle? Some authorities argue that the gold might just as well be back in the ores from which it was extracted if it is to lie inactively in vaults. Perhaps this is one of the troubles? The same authorities propound the theory that if the sterilized gold were resurrected and redistributed there would be sufficient money and credit to set the wheels of industry back to full employment. Be this as it may, no one has yet been able to suggest any simple or direct "modus operandi," mutually satisfactory to all parties, by virtue of which these sleeping stocks of gold can be brought to life again. And the question, therefore, arises whether or not there is some indirect method—some triangular method—by which that result could be secured.

The disciples of silver restoration claim that the adoption of their schemes would solve the problem. They argue that rehabilitation of silver means replacement of purchasing power in the hands of the people who already possess the silver—the people who are the prospective purchasers of goods immediately their lost wealth is regained, and that the sluggish stream of trade would be converted promptly into a rapidly moving current by reason of this stimulation.

Of course, there are many complex problems to be settled in the procedure of the proper restoration of silver. In the controversies that have taken place over the past two years it is clear that the world does not want bimetallism. The desperate attempt of William Jennings Bryan in the nineties and his utter failure are too recent to be dismissed lightly and the impression left by that fiery apostle is that he was mistaken and that bimetallism was given its trial and the judgment of the world was against it.

Silverites claim that Bryan was defeated by the sudden expansion of the world's gold supply coming from the Transvaal.

Bryan may have been right in principle but wrong in confining his efforts to one nation only. The world is too small for selective internationalism today. Any measure that affects money, to be successful, must be capable of world-wide adoption sooner or later and must be framed accordingly.

England to Return to Gold Standard?

The moderate silver supporters have given up bimetallism as a first platform. They have abandoned it just as England has abandoned the gold standard, but who will say that England will not return to the gold standard? The consensus is that England must return to a gold standard on some modified basis, but only when it suits her. In the same way the world might return to bimetallism. As an immediate palliative, however, many silver advocates are satisfied—in a more simple and chastened spirit—to ask that silver be accepted as supplementary and secondary to gold in its capacity as a metallic backing for note issues. The only stipulation they make is that some minimum percentage of gold reserves shall be kept and maintained in the form of silver bullion. They do not ask that the value be stabilized but are content to accept the average price over a given period of say ninety or a hundred and eighty days upon which to fix the daily price of silver. They claim that in this way the use of silver would be tantamount to an increase in the supply of gold and that in effect such action would be the replacement of worthless paper by a time-honored metal that has been used for monetary purposes for centuries. They accept the stipulation that silver reserves shall not exceed a certain percentage of the gold reserves. Most of them ask that debased coinage should be recalled and genuine silver coinage substituted therefor and they claim that by this act alone the absorption of all floating stocks of silver is assured and that the demand for silver caused thereby would establish a price level midway between the old time $1.30 per ounce and the present price of 30c. per ounce. They claim that this modest increase in itself would be salvation to industry, to bankers and to nations—that it would immediately have a favorable influence on unemployment and industry — that the price of commodities would begin to rise and that the threat of drastic reductions in wages would be removed.

Gold Output in Quebec Continues at High Levels

The monthly statement of mineral production in July in the province of Quebec shows that the gold output made a substantial gain over the previous month. Asbestos production continues at low levels. The following is a tabulation of production for July as compared with the first six months of 1932.

Quebec General Production

	July 1932	1st 6 Mos. 1932
Asbestos, tons	7,171	53,612
Gold, oz.	37,145	214,572
Silver, oz.	50,394	337,692
Copper, lbs.	not given	31,776,830

TIMMINS FINANCES GOLD PROPERTIES IN MATACHEWAN

Claims Held By George Tough and Associates Are Being Tested

One of the most important announcements that has come from the Matachewan area since its rediscovery by Bert Ashley in September, 1930, is that N. A. Timmins has acquired an option on a group of four properties and will finance a conclusive development campaign.

The four properties figuring in the merger are Tyrrell Township, McNeely Syndicate, Matona Mining Syndicate, Wanakea Gold Syndicate and Central Tyrrell Township Syndicate. George Tough and associates are interested in these syndicates and have been actively prospecting them in past months. On the Tyrrell Township and Wanakea Gold holdings, extensive surface work has been carried out during the past two years. By consolidating the four groups, totalling 38 claims, a break of 2½ miles along the strike of the vein is protected. On one section test pits over a length of 700 ft. have encountered free gold.

A company with a capitalization of $1,000,000 in $1 par value shares is to be formed and 275,000 shares are to be issued to the vendor. The balance of the treasury stock is to be taken up as required, by Mr. Timmins at $1 per share to finance development. A unique feature of the agreement is that no money has been paid to the vendors of the property, they being content to await ultimate developments for their compensation. The entry of N. A. Timmins into the Matachewan area in conjunction with such well-known mining men as Geo. Tough bespeaks confidence in the property. An engineer is already in charge and is vigorously prosecuting surface exploration work. It is not planned to undertake any diamond drilling except probably later for structure as it is believed that faster progress can be made by sinking a number of shallow shafts on the vein and doing drifting.

It is thought likely that a test mill will be installed as the nature of the ore does not lend itself to the usual sampling bulk sampling being regarded as the most reliable method to test the showing.

ROBB-MONTBRAY COMES TO LIFE

Interesting Find Made in New Section of Property

The change in the economic aspects of gold mining and the spectacular developments in Northwestern Quebec in general, have renewed interest in the holdings of Robb-Montbray Mines in Montbray township, Quebec. Further exploration in a new section of the property has disclosed an interesting showing that may lead to further development.

Following an extensive development programme all the work at the company's property was shut down in January, 1929, and the company's liquid resources conserved. At the present time it has liquid assets of approximately $100,000 and in recent months has maintained a scout looking for properties of merit, which has focussed further attention on the company's own holdings. Some of the shareholders believe additional work is justified, in view of the generally changed conditions and knowledge at hand respecting Northwestern Quebec.

At the time of the incorporation of the company, in 1927, Nipissing Mining Co. took up 3,200,000 shares of treasury stock in consideration of its expenditure of $265,000 on the previous two years' work when it had property under option. Quebec Prospectors, vendors of the property, received 800,000 shares and the balance were offered at 30 cents per share for further financing. Since incorporation Nipissing has reduced its holdings to 1,489,000 shares by selling sufficient to reimburse it for its expenditure. At the present time Nipissing remains the largest individual shareholder with the Quebec Prospectors retaining 600,000 shares. The balance, or approximately 2,600,000 shares is widely distributed.

HARVEST HARDWARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Sale of Building Supplies Active in Quebec Territory

Gradual improvement in the quantity of merchandise being ordered for fall delivery is reported by wholesale hardware firms. In some districts, such as western Canada, this development is more marked than in others. Ontario jobbers report that fall buying is not very active yet, but is slowly increasing. Some of the early selling lines of merchandise, such as ammunition, guns, rifles, stove and furnace pipes, etc., are already being delivered to the trade, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto.

Increase in building permits in the Quebec territory during the summer is said to have resulted in better sales of building supplies and hardware. Harvesting in the western provinces is more general now, and rural sales of binder twine, oil, grease, and other hardware needs are heavy.

Lower prices have been issued on stove and furnace pipes, and well points are lower. Higher values in ingot metals, lead tin, copper and zinc, are having a firming influence on the price of some manufactured products. Solder has been raised in price in some distributing centres.

STORY OF NICKEL IN NEW BROCHURE BY INT. NICKEL CO.

Booklet Tells of Early History of Metal and Later Developments

"The Story of Nickel," an illustrated booklet prepared by The International Nickel Co. has been presented to the delegates of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa and will be available for general distribution later.

The booklet tells in a bright popular way the history of the metal and gives a background of what has grown to be one of Canada's greatest metallurgical industries, international in scope with sales agencies throughout the world.

Tracing the early history of nickel from the "Heaven-sent blades" of the fabled Persian swordsmen, which owed their superiority to the meteoric iron from which they were made, the book traces the progressive steps of nickel metallurgy down through the ages to the present time and the part nickel plays in modern civilization.

In a foreword, Robert W. Stanley, president of International Nickel, summarizes what the nickel industry has meant to Canadians. He tells how the company's $50,000,000 expansion programme, completed last year, has provided for a production of the metal limited only by the demand. In this connection he points out that while The International Nickel Co. produces over 90 per cent of the world's nickel at Sudbury, Ont., a mere one-half of one per cent is consumed in the Dominion. The British Empire uses about 15 per cent of the total production.

While the company is international in scope, and share control rests within the British Empire, he emphasizes that it is of the greatest importance to Canadians that the markets for nickel be maintained and expanded.

Reference is also made to International Nickel Co. being second only to Russia in the production of metals of the platinum group. These are properly described as by-products but they tell an interesting phase of "The Story of Nickel."

Tailings

With Howey Gold Mines production averaging over $100,000 per month in 1932 and operating costs averaging $2.50 per ton, the company's indebtedness is rapidly melting away. A little over a year ago this indebtedness was $600,000. At the end of 1931 it had been reduced to $418,000 and is currently standing at $75,000 with further payments to be made this month and it is anticipated that before the end of this year it will have been entirely wiped out.

* * *

The latest advice from the Cadillac area, Quebec, is that Noranda Mines has optioned the Clements property, adjacent to the holdings of M. J. O'Brien now nearing the production stage.

* * *

Last week at a special general meeting of shareholders of Abana Mines a new board of directors consisting of directors of Mining Corp. of Canada was elected. This was a further step toward winding up Abana affairs since Mining Corp. acquired the property some two years ago. Old Abana shareholders were given an opportunity to exchange shares on the basis of ten for one to Normetal Mining Corp., which now holds title to the property.

Crude Oil Strike Interests Canada

What is heralded as one of the most significant developments affecting the southern Alberta oil field is the report of the blowing in of Askalta No. 6 well from a depth of 2,481 ft. in the Red Coulee field, in Montana, immediately south of the international boundary.

Initial flow is reported by officials of the company at 1,000 barrels daily with the control valve one turn open. In the two hours initial flow, 278 barrels of crude oil was produced. Upon additional tankage being made available 850 barrels were produced in 16 hours. Production is expected to gradually decline as is characteristic of most wells but officials anticipate that a flow of 500 barrels daily can be maintained. The output is sold to the Coutts Refinery at $1.05 per barrel.

Askalta Oil Co. was formed in Toronto in 1929 to drill in the southern Alberta field. Hon. James S. Lyons was formerly president of the company.

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President and Managing Director,
Room 930, 25 King Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

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